



# DAUGHTERS *of the* AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION AND THE BIRTH OF THE NATION—Violet Oakley, Painter



## DAUGHTERS *of the* AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

### MURAL PAINTINGS AND THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

*By Florence Seville Berryman*

MURAL painting is the oldest art form of which we have any record, for it was practiced by the Cro-Magnons, supposed to have inhabited the earth some thirty thousand years ago. Whatever their date, they were so remote to us that the Achaeans, who seemed mythological to their Greek descendants of Homer's time, appear in comparison as recent as the young generation of the "gay nineties." But the murals by these Cro-Magnon artists are marvellously fresh and well preserved on the walls of caves in Dordogne and Altamira, bearing witness to the lasting qualities of wall decoration.

Mural paintings have undergone many vicissitudes since our cave ancestors first created them. They have aided religion, told stories, filled bare spaces as decorations, served as diaries for proud monarchs, and a variety of other purposes. Since the early days of our own country, they have apparently been regarded as a medium for uplifting the average citizen, for the majority of

them are replete with allegory and symbolism.

Some of our most gifted artists, however, have in the past quarter century or more recognized the fact that decorative and inspiring murals may be created out of material offered by United States history. Such murals, placed where all can see them, impress our country's great moments upon the beholder as no amount of reading could do. Visual impressions are of all types the most enduring.

Of course, the first duty of a painting, whether mural or "easel," if it adorns a wall, is to be decorative—to have good color, pleasing pattern, and to harmonize with its surroundings. If its aesthetic appeal is nil, then it is a poor picture, no matter how thrilling a story it tries to tell, or how inspiring a sermon it attempts to preach.

There are hundreds of murals throughout the country, depicting American history, and located in public buildings, such as governmental institutions, state capitols and

courthouses, in theatres and hotels, and (more recently) in public schools, in banks and similar places of business. The majority of such paintings in each state, perhaps, depict incidents from its own local history. But while all American history is vital and interesting to us, it seems best for this brief survey to consider a few of those murals which deal only with events of the quarter century including the American Revolution and Washington's presidency.

One of the finest mural paintings of this type yet produced is "Washington Surrendering His Commission," in the Court House of Baltimore, Maryland, by Edwin Howland Blashfield, dean of American mural painters. The Court House, completed in 1899, is one of the outstanding buildings of that type erected in the United States, and within a few years after its completion became unique with regard to the extraordinary decorations secured, through the efforts of the Municipal Art Society of Baltimore. A few months before the building was completed, this organization offered to give the city \$5,000 to acquire a mural decoration for it, upon condition that the city would raise \$10,000 for two additional murals of equal parity as works of art. Inspired by this example, other organizations, among them the Daughters of the American Revolution, donated funds for the same purpose, and the new Court House received not three, but nine murals, all by artists of national or international, not merely local reputation. Incidentally, the majority of these murals deal with the American Revolution. Two are by Charles Y. Turner, their subjects

being "Barter with the Indians for Land in Southern Maryland," and the "Burning of the Peggy Stewart," each of them in three panels. Mr. Blashfield also executed two paintings, the "Washington" mural, and "Religious Toleration, 1649." A series of four paintings known as the "Law Givers," by John La Farge, a pioneer among artists of mural painting and stained glass design in this country, completed the group of murals executed under auspices of the Municipal Art Society of Baltimore. In addition, there is a series of four great panels in the Orphans' Court Room, depicting "The Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown," painted by Jean Paul Laurens, noted French artist of a generation or so ago. The Maryland Line Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution contributed \$2,000 toward the cost of this, the Municipal Art Society \$1,000 and the City of Baltimore paid \$10,000.

"Washington Surrendering His Commission" was the second of these murals to be completed, and was unveiled on February 9, 1903. It occupies a clear vertical wall space 35x12 feet in dimensions, which Mr. Blashfield considered an unusual opportunity. Considering the decorative aspect of the mural of first importance, he chose to approach the subject symbolically, rather than wholly realistically, a treatment made possible by the consent of the committee on subject. So it is that Washington and some of his generals, clad in the official uniform of the Continental Army, have as companions Columbia, the Goddess of War, the State of Maryland, Prosperity and a number of other ladies



who, as everyone knows, were not actually present at the ceremony in Annapolis on December 23, 1783. Washington tendered his resignation to Congress, and Mifflin, president of that body, responded. Mr. Blashfield explains that the "goddesses and their sisters" were "invited to appear in this mural because they were more decorative than would have been a row of men seated side by side or behind their desks."

Washington is seen almost in the center, laying his commission at the feet of Columbia. Opposite to him is the symbolic figure of Maryland, directly behind whom are War sheathing her sword and Resistance to Oppression breaking a rod. History sits below on the steps, while the figures of Commerce and Prosperity with her traditional cornucopia are behind Washington. A magistrate and officers of the Continental Army with their French allies appear in the end panels.

As a matter of fact, in treating this mural painting imaginatively rather than literally, did not the artist express the larger truth? Washington's disgruntled troops were eager to proclaim him king. He had unlimited power within his grasp, but chose to forego all personal aggrandizement for the benefit of the nation. And instead of the internal strife which a military dictatorship would probably have entailed at that time, prosperity and the rewards of peaceful commerce followed upon his renunciation. This mural sets forth the full significance of what he actually accomplished.

Mr. Blashfield has had an amazingly interesting and fruitful life. Born in New York in 1848, he went

abroad for his education in art, and became a pupil of Bonnât in Paris. His sojourns abroad but intensified his patriotism, and his labors have been to enrich the art heritage of the United States. Nearly fifty of his mural paintings are in public buildings in many cities, and others in private homes and places of business.

In direct contrast to this predominantly symbolic mural painting of "Washington Surrendering His Commission" by Edwin H. Blashfield, is the wholly realistic painting by George Harding of "Washington Crossing the Delaware," installed in the Capitol Theatre in Trenton, N. J. This latter event is peculiarly adapted to complete literalness. In direct ratio to the artist's success in depicting the extreme hardships suffered on that perilous Christmas night is the beholder's comprehension of the indomitable courage of Washington.

Mr. Harding's mural painting sets forth the extreme gravity of the occasion. It has an atmosphere of biting cold, of industry carried on as noiselessly as possible, of extreme anxiety on the part of Washington and his companions as to the outcome of the enterprise, which is yet entered into with such desperate and reckless courage. The artist took a scientist's interest in accuracy. He based his painting on data secured from diaries and personal descriptions on file in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and the uniforms and equipment were drawn from original items which he borrowed from collectors. One will inevitably contrast this painting with Leutze's version of the same incident now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. This latter



WASHINGTON SURRENDERING HIS COMMISSION—By Edwin Howland Blashfield

painting has a grandiose treatment with a naive disregard of reality. The boat is a frail little bark; and the attitude in which Washington is standing, to say nothing of the two flagbearers and the man in the prow of the boat using his legs to push the cakes of ice aside, would certainly throw them all into the water before the boat had gone a foot from shore. In addition, the bright sunshine would illumine the entire scene for even the most careless and indifferent of Hessians who might be loitering on the opposite shore. Nevertheless, Leutze's painting was produced with so much admiration and affection, perhaps, for the memory of Washington, that the beholder loves it despite its discrepancies.

George Harding, born in Philadelphia in 1882, studied architecture before he undertook painting, and his knowledge of the former subject has been a great asset to his practice of mural painting. At the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts he was a pupil of Howard Pyle (the father of American illustration), and later went to Europe to complete his education in art. During the World War he served as an official artist with the American Expeditionary Forces. In addition to his murals in

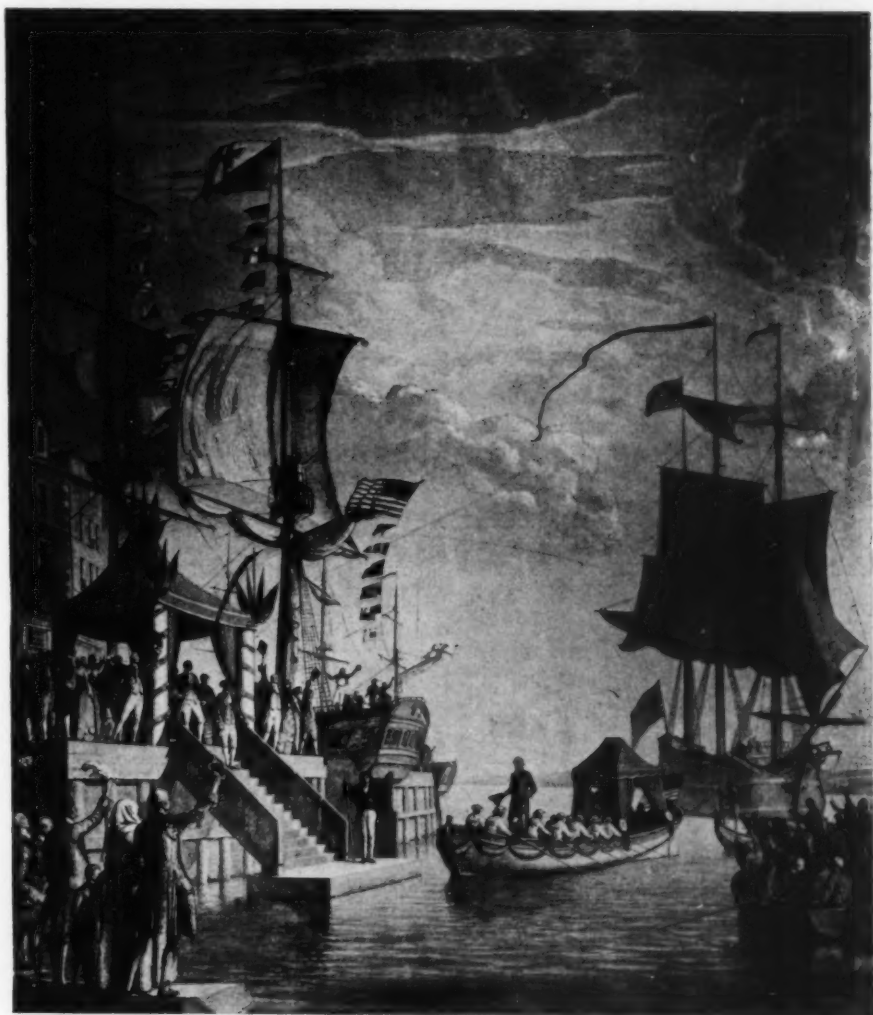
public and private buildings in this country, examples of his work are to be found in permanent collections in London and Paris. He designed the interiors for the Pennsylvania State Building at the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition, in Philadelphia in 1926. In the Hotel Pere Marquette in Peoria, Ill., are his paintings of the Jesuit missionary and the Illinois Indians on his voyage from the Great Lakes to the Mississippi; and "The Sailing of La Salle" on his second voyage of discovery to the Mississippi.

The state of Pennsylvania has been unusually fortunate in the association of gifted native and adopted sons and daughters whose work adorns her public buildings. Unique among these artists is Violet Oakley, who is not the only woman painter of murals in the country, but who is about the only one whose work has attained to the highest distinction in this field, and has in consequence won an international reputation. By far the larger proportion of Miss Oakley's murals have depicted scenes from American history. She was commissioned to decorate the State Capitol at Harrisburg, Pa., and spent many years upon this colossal project. The completed work is ex-

ceptionally fine and successful from every point of view. It includes a frieze in eighteen panels, entitled "Founding of the State of Liberty Spiritual," which gives the pictorial history of William Penn and his followers. "The Creation and Preservation of the Union" is another series of panels in the same building,

from which the two panels reproduced herewith are drawn: "Washington and His Troops Marching Through Philadelphia on the Way to Brandywine," and "The Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, 1787."

To consider but one of them in detail: "The Constitutional Con-



WASHINGTON LANDING AT THE FOOT OF WALL STREET FOR HIS INAUGURATION IN APRIL, 1789  
Ernest Peixotto, painter—In Seamen's Bank for Savings, New York

tion" is superbly composed. With the figure of Washington in the President's place as the center of interest, one can trace an almost perfect circle through the heads of the delegates surrounding him, in such manner as to accentuate how admirably Miss Oakley coordinated the figures in the group without detracting in the slightest degree from the naturalness of their positions. An examination of this mural also reveals the careful attention she gave to details. History records that Benjamin Franklin was seated near to the President's chair, and that this piece of furniture was decorated with a sun design. Franklin said to those near him, when all were signing the Constitution on the last day,

"I have often and often, in the course of the session, and the vicissitudes of my hopes and fears as to its issue, looked at that sun behind the President, without being able to tell whether it was rising or setting; at length I have the happiness to know it is a rising and not a setting sun."

A second mural painting of the Constitutional Convention by Miss Oakley is in the Cuyahoga County Court House in Cleveland.

This artist completed still another series of murals for the state capitol of Pennsylvania, "The Opening of the Book of the Law," in sixteen panels, in the Supreme and Superior Court Room. These panels trace the history of the development of the law, including early law-givers, such as Moses with the ten commandments, and modern exponents, among whom is our great chief justice, John Marshall.

Although a native of New York where she received her first instruc-

tion in art at the Art Students' League, Miss Oakley early became identified with the artists' colony of Philadelphia. She studied at the Drexel Institute under Howard Pyle, and at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts under Joseph De Camp and Cecilia Beaux. Aman-Jean, Collin and Lazar of Paris were subsequently her instructors. She has been the recipient of a number of high awards for her work.

A unique series of murals in Philadelphia is that in the United States Marine Corps headquarters building, by J. Joseph Capolino. It comprises seventeen decorations depicting the history of the Corps from its origin to the World War. The one reproduced herewith is the only panel which relates to the War of the Revolution. It shows the Marines led by Capt. Nichols during the raid on the Bahamas, where they captured several ships and a great quantity of stores and ammunition. The shield toward the top of the panel shows the evolution of the flag. This series, which required three and a half years of work, is a splendid achievement, particularly when one realizes the youth of the artist: he was but thirty years of age upon completing it. He may well have been expected to take a natural interest in American history as he was born in Philadelphia on Washington's birthday, 1896. His interest in painting began in his childhood, when he habitually visited every place where works of art were on exhibition. Eventually he attended the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, studying under Henry McCarter. He was the recipient of two European travelling scholarships



THE MARINES IN THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION—  
By J. Joseph Capolino—In Marine Corps Headquarters Building, Philadelphia





THE CREATION AND PRESERVATION OF THE UNION  
Violet Oakley, painter—The Senate Chamber, Pennsylvania State Capitol, Harrisburg

of \$700 each, in 1917 and 1918 respectively, as well as of the coveted Toppan prize. He took advantage of these scholarships in 1921, travelling in England, France, Italy and Spain. Upon his return home he had the opportunity to do some special work for the Marine Corps building, which brought his ability to the attention of General Cyrus S. Radford, Commandant and Senior Officer of the Marines in Philadelphia, through whom he was given the commission for the decoration of the building. In 1924 Mr. Capolino exhibited several of his completed panels at the annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, one of which won the E. T. Stotes-

bury prize, which may be awarded annually, but only when some work or group fulfills the conditions, i. e. that it or they be adjudged the most important contribution to the success of the exhibition. This prize had been inactive for three years prior to its award to Mr. Capolino.

In order to effectively present this series to the public, General Radford, in charge of the Sesqui-Centennial Marine Corps exhibit, had a reproduction of "Tun Tavern" built in the summer of 1926, and installed the murals therein. (The original Tun Tavern was the recruiting station of the Marine Corps during the Revolutionary War.) At the close of the Exposition, the International



Jury of Awards gave the Marine Corps exhibit a gold medal of honor.

The data presented in these Marine Corps paintings is unusually valuable from an historical point of view, for the average American is probably extremely ignorant as to the early biography of the Corps.

To return to the inception of the Revolution, let us consider the mural painting by Griffith Bailey Coale, of George Mason, early in 1776, drafting the Bill of Rights, the inspiration of the Declaration of Independence. As a matter of fact, Thomas Jefferson was an intimate friend of Mason, and wrote an outline of the Declaration in a room at Gunston Hall, Mason's beautiful mansion on the Potomac River, about six miles below Mount Vernon. This mural painting is installed in the George Mason Hotel, in Alexandria, Va. It is not a large painting, and has a quiet

color scheme, so that it keeps its place as a part of the wall it decorates. But it is located where everyone can see it upon entering the building. Mason is clad in a black velvet suit, his servant in slate-colored waistcoat and stockings and black breeches, which show up well against the cream-colored paneled wall. The only vivid touches of color are the red ink-well and the green felt top of the old writing table. The details of this mural show that the artist obtained his data from original sources. The legs of the desk, for instance, reveal Sheraton influence, though the piece may well have been made by an American craftsman. The obvious wealth and comfort suggested in this interior reminds the beholder of what these patriots of the Revolution risked when they championed a break with the mother country. Revolution inaugurated by



WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE  
By George Harding—In Capitol Theater, Trenton, N. J.



GEORGE MASON DRAFTING THE BILL OF RIGHTS  
By Griffith Bailey Coale—In George Mason Hotel, Alexandria, Va.

men of culture, breeding and wealth is a very different affair from that instigated by ragged mobs, with nothing to lose.

Griffith Bailey Coale was born in Baltimore in 1890. He went to Europe for his education in art, studying first with M. Heymann in Munich, and Richard Miller (noted American plein-airist) and Laparra in Paris. He has a number of other mural paintings to his credit, as well as a series of portraits in Johns Hopkins University and the Maryland Historical Society.

A recently executed mural painting, which combines historic accuracy with signal decorative quality, is that by Ernest C. Peixotto, of "Washington Landing at the Foot of Wall Street for his Inauguration in April, 1789." This painting is in a high key, having beautiful soft blues, yellows, violets, etc., in its color scheme, harmonizing effectively with the cream-colored limestone walls. It was executed for the main banking

room of the Seamen's Bank for Savings. Born in San Francisco in 1869, Mr. Peixotto journeyed to Paris for his education in art, studying with Constant, Lefebvre and Doucet. He was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1921 and an Officer three years later. He was an official artist attached to the American Expeditionary Forces and subsequently Director of the Atelier of Painting, American Expeditionary Forces Art Training Center at Bellevue, France. He is now Director of the Department of Mural Painting at the Beaux Arts Institute in New York, and chairman of the American Committee of the Fontainebleau School of Fine Arts.

It is gratifying to observe public structures being placed in the care of artists of known and recognized talents. Such public works of art as those considered in this survey help to raise public standards of taste, and hasten the day, perhaps, when ugliness will no longer be fashionable.

## A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

A Flower unblown; a Book unread;  
A Tree with fruit unharvested;  
A Path untrod; a House whose rooms  
Lack yet the heart's divine perfumes;  
This is the Year that for you waits  
Beyond Tomorrow's mystic gates.

—HORATIO NELSON POWERS.

**A** NEW year unfolds before us and reveals the promise of golden opportunities for yet greater achievements than the past has proffered.

In sad retrospect comes the realization that by the change of a numeral, one more page has been stricken from life's ledger. Yet with eternal hopefulness we regard the clean sheet spread before us with the delight and the anticipation of an artist as his brush sweeps a fresh canvas upon the easel.

Someone has defined Heaven as the place where one is allowed all the opportunities of youth with the experience of maturity as a guiding star. And to the human heart which knows its own failures, its weaknesses and its regrets, such a state would indeed be Heaven.

Along the paths of a perfect existence there could then be no blind groping and the golden hours would not be sacrificed to the disheartening pursuit of retrieving the errors of the past.

But the great compensating quality of this life is that while it holds for us qualms, regrets and the knowledge of our own blunderings, there is also the zest and the hopeful stimulus of "every morn a fresh beginning, every day a world made new."

All too frequently we hear the wistful remark: "If I had my life to live over again, I would do so differently."

Perhaps if the curtain of time were rolled backward and we were given another chance we would draw the lines of our life with finer skill, but that privilege being denied us, we may, if we will, take advantage of acknowledged errors and bend them to a good purpose.

The unfolding year offers three hundred and sixty-five days, all standing like soldiers at attention awaiting our orders in a boundless field of service.

The lost opportunities of 1928 are gone forever, but 1929 will bring its own divine quota, and that one fact constitutes the wonder and joy of life. If we are wise we shall not repeat the mistakes of the past twelve months, and may the good God help us to greater wisdom.

So here we are on the threshold of a new year, perhaps bearing the scars of futility and error, but aflame with a glowing hope. Without that hope we could not take on anew the waiting burdens, for otherwise the overhanging shadows would draw us back into their gray desolation.

Thrice welcome, New Year!

We greet you with a pledge of devotion to spiritual and material advancement; of adherence to our principles and ideals; and renewed zeal in our labors for the well loved cause of home and country.

May we all—Daughters of the American Revolution—summon to our aid faith and courage, two of the greatest of God's gifts, and thus supremely endowed and fortified, we shall await with calm assurance each dawning day.

GRACE H. BROSSAU,  
*President General.*



Oh God— for surely there must be a God  
 Or whence these myriads of mighty stars,  
 And whence that dream of beauty on the hill?  
 Hear Thou our prayer, who likewise knew the rod  
 Of all-demanding duty. Thou art not afar  
 But very near when all the world is still.  
 The way is hard for us who bear the load  
 That must be borne if freedom holds its way.  
 No praise is ours, but joy of work well done  
 To comfort us who tread the weary road  
 Of swords. We do not ask to see the day  
 When all that Thou desired on earth is won.  
 This is our prayer, that we may find new strength  
 To carry on in spite of black despair.  
 Grant us to see, unblinded by small fears  
 Or petty hates, the full and awesome length  
 And depth of this, Thy Plan, in which we bear  
 Our own small part throughout the storm of years.  
 Help us to stand, keen guards, forever in the path  
 Of all whose tyranny is built on might.  
 Give us to deal with calm unshaken hand  
 Full justice, sparing not for fear of wrath.  
 Help us to rise with courage to the fight  
 And bear full service to Thy choosen land.  
 We do not ask for ease or pity, Lord,  
 But that Thy Will may forward by our sword.

*Cadet Franklin P. Miller.*



# FINANCING OUR ENDORSED SCHOOLS

By Sarah Corbin Robert

National Chairman, Committee on Patriotic Education

(Continued from December Magazine)

**E**VEN by the newer schools, a number of branches have been opened to satisfy the persistent demands of the people for education. When it became known that Alabama Daughters were to build a school, requests came from so many communities that the choice of a location was made with great difficulty. Boys have come to apply at the schools, driving their oxen or their cow, feeling sure that thus assisted they could earn the desired education. At one school a teacher showed me three drawers of letters all begging for admission to the school. She remarked that, if it were only possible to broadcast these letters, thousands of dollars would be the result. The school, however, felt that to disclose the intimacies contained therein would be a betrayal of confidence which had

required long years to establish. Pupils as old as twenty-eight years have entered the schools, and mothers have come to take courses with their children. There is a recent notable example of the effort of the mountain people to provide education for themselves. At the close of the World War, Sergeant York, a mountaineer honored by many nations, and regarded as the war's greatest single hero, refused flattering vaudeville offers, and by a series of lectures secured the first \$15,000 toward the establishment of the Sergeant York Industrial School of Tennessee, a sum which has since been greatly augmented.

Many persons have regarded our mountain folk as a "peculiar people." These so called "peculiarities" are the natural result of general conditions of isolation and seem to comprise a lack



THIS FIVE YEAR OLD ORPHAN  
found happiness at the Matthew T. Scott, Jr., School



CROSSNORE SCHOOL WITH GRANDFATHER MOUNTAIN IN THE DISTANCE

BOYS AT HILLSIDE SCHOOL ENJOYING A FROLIC



of English grammar and of opportunity. These mountaineers are vigorous, shrewd, loyal to family ties and to their own traditions. Though their isolation has made them reticent, self-reliant, and confident in their own opinions, they are lovable and kindly and are quick to grasp intelligently contemporary movements.

Their intellectual capacity is proved by the records of the schools which show that, although often hampered by poor preparation and

compelled to earn part or all of their support at the schools, the pupils are able to complete the regular grammar and high school courses in the time usually allotted in standard schools. Natural independence of spirit might present serious problems of discipline but for the fact that long waiting lists are a sure safeguard. A pupil knows that there are many waiting to take the place which a lack of co-operation may forfeit. They have an honest pride in accomplishment. A man in the classes for adult training in North Carolina, after first writing his name, said: "Thank God, I'll never have to ask another man to write that for me. I reckon you can sort of guess what that means to a fellow's self-respect."

In visiting the mountain schools, one finds mostly small buildings of native timber, or sawed lumber, scattered over the mountain sides, but brought together into a whole





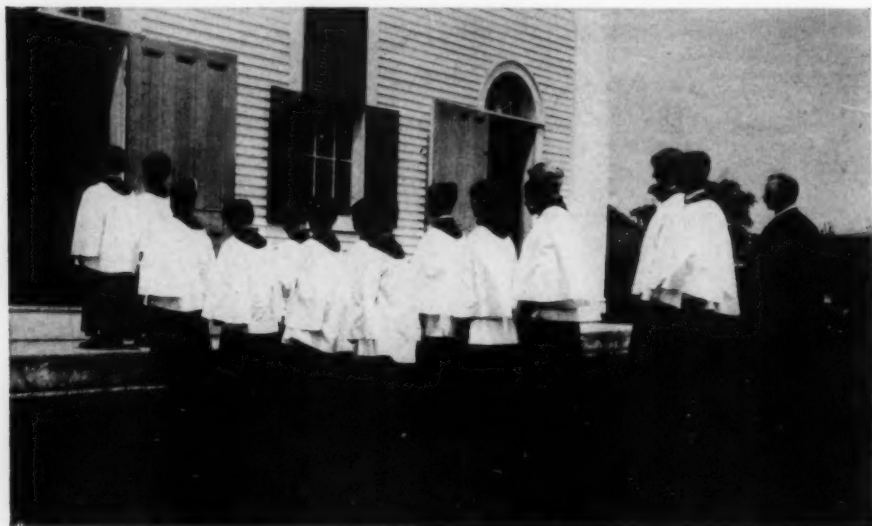
THE HELEN DUNLOP SCHOOL

TWO PUPILS WHITEWASHING THE MISSION ROOM

by a uniform coating of paint. The size is often determined by the money available, most of the schools preferring to erect a small building for a few additional pupils rather than to wait indefinitely for funds sufficient for large dormitories. Then, too, the home atmosphere, which is emphasized, is best promoted in cottages. Entrances to these buildings are often on two levels, with the back portion of a floor cutting into the hillside, while the front hangs high over a declivity. One wonders why these school buildings are so scattered as to cause the tenderfoot to pause for breath as she climbs from one to another. They are on the hillsides because of the danger from floods or "tides" in the narrow bottom lands, and are scattered because costly losses have proved to many schools the danger of fire from open fireplaces and oil lamps, and the impossibility



of preventing its spread, if buildings are placed near one another. A few schools, notably Kate Duncan Smith, are fortunate in the possession of native building stone. A few, accessible to good roads, have installed plants for making concrete blocks. It is to be hoped that the proposed extension of good roads may permit the hauling of raw materials now prohibited by transport difficulties and that in future funds may be supplied for safeguarding buildings,



THE BOY CHOIR AT THE HILLSIDE SCHOOL

both in methods of heating and lighting, against the fire menace.

The furnishings of the schools are simple, not alone because of limited funds, but because the schools do not wish to educate their pupils away from the mountains. They try to teach the best possible use of native materials and, therefore, fit out their buildings largely with furnishings made by the pupils, as an example of what a mountain home may become with home-made rugs, baskets, flower holders, curtains, and furniture. It is a matter of regret that some schools still lack such necessities as the piping of water into their buildings. Many have no bath facilities. The necessity for carrying water for cooking, laundry, and bathing, for a large number of people, is a problem in itself. Many of the buildings are not adequately heated. I asked one teacher whether they could keep their rooms comfortable in winter. She replied:

"We expect to have a few weeks of real hardship in winter. The children are used to it."

The service of the mountain schools to the surrounding communities is far-reaching. They become the guiding center for all problems of the neighborhood. They teach their pupils not only how to live, but how to redeem from ugliness the little mountain cabin in the remotest corner of the county. In the conservation of human life, they have taught hygiene and home nursing, established clinics for eye, ear, and teeth examinations, conducted inoculations against epidemics, obtained the co-operation of physicians from the lowlands in voluntary service, and have been instrumental in securing government aid to stamp out trachoma and hookworm. For the betterment of the home, they have conducted demonstrations in cooking, sewing, canning, sanitation, savings and thrift, and have demonstrated for the over-

worked mountain mother time-savers such as a fireless cooker to be made with no expense.

For industry, the schools have promoted gardening, agriculture, and have co-operated with state agencies in experiments in stock-raising and rotation of crops. In vocational work, they educate not alone for a trade, but as a means of self-support while obtaining an education. The size of an average family in the mountains often compels every child to earn a living at the earliest age possible. The extent of his education is dependent upon the pupil's ability to support himself. For social welfare, there is music, glee clubs, dramatics, debating, basketball, and recreation designed to make country life more efficient and interesting. "Pinafore" was presented with success by one school. The mountain people are much interested in the radio and, when numbers compelled it, have even stood outside in the rain through an evening's program. To promote relations with the outside world, the schools try to develop markets for mountain goods, and to teach citizenship and ways of using local, state, and national agencies in solving mountain problems.

In their promotion of markets for fireside industries, the schools have

been of immeasurable benefit to widows and others who must make their living at home. In addition to helping themselves by the sales of good used clothing, many schools have helped others to be better and more comfortably dressed. One school reports that a good part of the clothing worn by the people of three or four counties comes from the school's monthly sales. Through their graduates, the schools are fast extending their influence into districts hitherto inaccessible.

Perhaps the most notable service of these mountain schools is stimulating interest throughout the country in these mountaineers and their mode of living. The schools have encouraged native arts and have revived and preserved highland culture. For generations the only indulgence of a natural love of the beautiful has been the mountain woman's weaving of her "kivers."

By patient research, the schools are recapturing all that is worth while in mountain folk-lore. By fostering the arts of basketry, spinning, and weaving, and by collecting and preserving the mountain ballads the schools are making the mountaineer proud of his heritage—upon that foundation they will build his future.

*(To be continued)*



# MARRIAGE BONDS FILED IN MONONGALIA, VIRGINIA (NOW WEST VIRGINIA)

*Copied by Thomas Ray Dille*

SECRETARY, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, WEST VIRGINIA

## PART IV

The following is a complete list of the Marriage Bonds of Monongalia County, Virginia (now West Virginia), from 1796 to 1850. The list runs chronologically. The first name is the name of the contracting party, the second name under it being the female contracting party; the first name to the right of said contracting parties being the name of the father, mother, or in a few cases

the name of the deceased husband of the female contracting party; and the name to the right of the last mentioned persons being the name of the bondsman.

The stars after the name of the parent indicates that they had by written consent agreed to the marriage or to a license to be issued.

DATE	NAMES	DAUGHTERS OF	SURETY
1817			
Jan. 9	Fleming, Archibold		
	Gamble, Eliza	Gamble, Elizabeth	Miller, Henry
Jan. 18	Holstien, John Conrad		
	Dial, Mary		Sanders, John
Feb. 1	Curran, Peter		
	Jones, Rebecca	Jones, Samuel	Jones, Samuel
Feb. 7	Hayhurst, David		
	Devault, Phebe	Devault, Jacob	Devault, Abraham
Feb. 12	Hamilton, Stephen		
	Macbee, Ann Elizabeth	Macbee, Zadoc	Macbee, Zadoc
Feb. 15	Springer, Job		
	Nuzum, Phebe	Nuzum, James	Leonard, Gardiner
Feb. 18	Henne, Nathan		
	Watton, Elizabeth		Hopkins, W. R.
Feb. 18	Sullivan, John		
	Boord, Elizabeth	Boord, Edward	Scott, Rawley
Feb. 22	Linn, William		
	Henderson, Elizabeth	Henderson, Robert	Henderson, Robert
Feb. 27	McSparrow, James		
	Wilson, Pethamy	Wilson, Ann Skinner	Dering, George S.
Mar. 3	Hurley, Caleb		
	Davis, Millie	Davis, Daniel	Cole, Joseph
Mar. 5	Holland, Isaac		
	O'Neal, Sarah W.	O'Neal, Joseph	O'Neal, Joseph
Mar. 5	Fleming, David		
	Fox, Sarah	Fox, Amos	Shores, Simon
Mar. 8	Hite, George, Jr.		
	Longacre, Lucy	Longacre, Joseph	McSparrow, James
Mar. 10	Smith, David		
	Walls, Sarah	Walls, James	Walls, Charles
Mar. 15	Everly, Samuel		
	Bright, Retilla	Bright, Elkanoh	Ray, Thos. P.
Mar. 17	Mentel, Mathias		
	Shisler, Catharine	Shisler, Micheal	Shisler, Micheal
Mar. 20	Martin, Samuel		
	Jeffries, Abigail	Jeffries, Edmund	Jeffries, Edmund
Mar. 20	Gilbert, Enoch		
	Hoskinson, Catharine	Hoskinson, Jeremiah	Hoskinson, James
Mar. 29	Nuzum, Richard		
	Springer, Elizabeth	Springer, Barsheba	Leonard, Gardiner
Mar. 29	Parks, Webster		
	Perry, Nancy		Parks, Fanny

DATE	NAMES	DAUGHTERS OF	SURETY
Apr. 8	Mossberg, Abraham		
	Baltzell, Susan	Baltzell, Mary	Watts, John
Apr. 14	Sanders, Hiram		
	Crieter, Sarah	Feaster, Elizabeth	Sanders, John
Apr. 21	McIntire, John		
	Barns, Catharine	Barns, Uz	Barns, Uz
Apr. 29	Bogard, Abraham		
	Jones, Esther	Jones, James	Floyd, Micheal
Apr. 29	Jeffers, Thomas		
	Garner, Huldah		Fortney, John
May 24	Jackson, Samuel		
	Miller, Mary	Miller, Peter	Miller, Henry
May 24	Barker, John		
	Fisher, Christina	Fisher, John	Morris, John
May 28	Scott, David		
	Brand, Mary	Brand, John	Brand, John
May 31	Miller, Benjamin		
	Reed, Mary	Reed, William	Reed, William
June 11	Holbert, William		
	Toncron, Elizabeth		Martin, Zephaniah
June 11	Cook, Thomas		
	Kennedy, Elizabeth	Kennedy, Hugh	Cook, William
June 16	Ander, Reuben G.		
	Morris, Sarah	Morris, Zadock	Morris, Zadock
June 18	Mundle, William		
	Ropp, Rebecca	Ropp, Alpha	Hart, Levi
July 16	Moore, Levin		
	Collins, Jane		Scott, James
July 18			
July 20	Gallahue, William		
	Harr, Pheobe	Harr, John	Tucker, William
July 22	Brown, William		
	Meredith, Esther	Meredith, Thomas	Meredith, Thomas
Aug. 25	Meredith, New		
	Snider, Dorcus	Snider, John	Snider, John
Aug. 11	Matheny, Jacob		
	Houseman, Catharine	Houseman, Charles	Metheny, Daniel
Sept. 2	Woode, Andrew		
	Minor, Elizabeth		Squires, Thomas
Sept. 10	Buck, William		
	Reed, Harriet	Reed, George	Reed, George
Sept. 15	Hughes, Thomas		
	Mahan, Rebecca	Gutridge, Edward	Ray, Thos. P.
Sept. 27	Vincent, Abraham		
	Vandergrift, Mary	Vandergrift, Ebenezer	Vandergrift, Leonard
Sept. 29	Martin, Charles		
	Morgan, Elizabeth	Morgan, Morgan	Morgan, Jacob
Oct. 11	Coombs, Philip		
	Pindall, Elizabeth	Pindall, Jacob	Pindall, Jacob
Oct. 13	Nuzum, James	Widow of	
	Lyman, Susannah	Lyman, Jacob	Leonard, Gardiner
Oct. 13	Gibson, Thomas		
	Forman, Elizabeth	Forman, Joseph	Forman, Joseph
Oct. 24	Devers, Aaron		
	Davis, Catharine	Davis, Abel	Davis, Abel
Oct. 25	Smith, William	Widow of	
	Musgrave, Isabella	Musgrave, Job	Seamon, John
Oct. 31	Conaway, Charles		
	Conaway, Elizabeth	Conaway, Thomas	Lazier, Henry
Oct. 31	Lantz, Alexander		
	Minor, Margaret	Minor, Samuel	Minor, Alexander
Nov. 8	Toothman, Jacob		
	Heck, Nancy	Heck, Justice	Glasscock, Charles
Nov. 21	Summers, William		
	Thorn, Deborah	Thorn, Joshua	Payne, William G.
Nov. 24	McCann, David		
	King, Nancy	King, Cornelius	Taylor, William

DATE	NAMES	DAUGHTERS OF	SURETY
1817			
Dec. 9	Batton, Isaac		
	Hill, Elizabeth	Hill, Samuel	Hill, Samuel
Dec. 11	Warder, Noah		
	Jones, Mary	Jones, Samuel	Jones, Samuel
Dec. 14	Perdew, Laban		
	Beard, Elizabeth	Evans, Edward	(No surety)
Dec. 20	Hayhurst, John		
	Collins, Clarissa	Collins, Andrew	Collins, Andrew
1818			
Jan. 6	Horseman, James	(Step-daughter)	
	Hanway, Patty	Jaco, Luke	Jaco, Luke
Jan. 7	Bouslog, Daniel		
	Ridgway, Matilda	Ridgway, Noah	Ridgway, Noah
Jan. 8	Davis, James		
	Taylor, Jane	Taylor, Samuel	McCain, John
Jan. 9	Minor, William		
	Lantz, Peggy	Lantz, John	Lantz, John
Jan. 13	Beatty, John		
	Bishop, Rachel	Bishop, John	Bishop, Henry
Jan. 16	Newbrough, William		
	Polesley, Elizabeth	Polsley, Jacob	Polsley, John H.
Jan. 17	Show, John		
	Hornor, Eve	Hornor, Solomon	Miller, John
Jan. 23	Joseph, Hezekiah		
	Walls, Jemima	Walls, Charles	Walls, Charles
Feb. 3	Vankirk, Joseph		
	Watson, Margaret	Watson, George	Watson, David
Feb. 4	Wilson, Abraham		
	Lee, Mary		Barrett, William
Feb. 14	Radabaugh, George		
	Nuce, Peggy	Nuce, Jacob	Nuce, Michael
Feb. 16	Grubb, John		
	Fast, Keziah	Fast, Adam	Ferrell, Joseph B.
Feb. 16	Hall, William		
	Courtney, Elizabeth	Courtney, John	Courtney, John
Feb. 17	Arnett, James		
	Meredith, Rachel	Meredith, Davis	Meredith, Davis
1818			
Feb. 28	Scott, David		
	Harrison, Elizabeth	Harrison, Joseph	Gay, Mathew
Mar. 2	Mathew, John		
	Snider, Mary	Snider, John	Mathew, Joseph
Mar. 4	McCray, William		
	Goodwin, Anna		Robison, James
Mar. 5	Heck, Adam		
	Toothman, Catharine	Toothman, Christopher	Toothman, John
Mar. 24	Fortney, Peter		
	Clark, Mary		Wolf, Lewis
Mar. 17	Wilford, Joseph		
	Parriah, Cassander	Parriah, Rachel	Sayler, George
Mar. 25	Denison, James		
	Leach, Nancy	Leach, Jerry	Ray, Thos. P.
Mar. 30	Baker, John		
	Dunn, Sarah	Reed, John	Pierpoint, Larkin
Apr. 3	Hartley, Amos		
	Miller, Mary	Miller, John	Hartley, Horatio
Apr. 4	Goff, John T		
	Dragoo, Mary	Dragoo, William	Dragoo, Peter
Apr. 13	Hilleary, William		
	Upton, Elizabeth	Upton, Samuel	Upton, Samuel
Apr. 18	Jenkins, Thomas		
	Stafford, Nancy	Stafford, James	Jenkins, George
Apr. 23	Boner, Henry		
	Brumage, Sarah	Brumage, John	Boner, Gasper
May 5	Corrothers, Andrew		
	Frum, Elizabeth	Frum, William	Frum, Solomon



DATE	NAMES	DAUGHTERS OF	SURETY
1818			
May 16	Shehan, George Rosen, Catharine	Rosen, Francis	Rogers, Jacob
May 23	Dawson, Nicholas D Weast, Rebecca		Allen, Joseph
June 1	Jacobs, Elijah Doolittle, Mary	Doolittle, Moses	Doolittle, Moses
June 6	Knight, Jacob Nuzum, Hester	Nuzum, James	Layman, Jacob
June 6	Strait, John Stansberry, Elizabeth	Stansberry, Francis	Stansberry, Nathan
July 9	Laidley, Leander S. Morgan, Betsy B.	Morgan, Joseph	Martin, Rawley
July 24	Johnson, Richard I. Reed, Elizabeth	Reed, John	Reed, John
July 28	Robison, George Mason, Sarah	Mason, John	Mason, John
Aug. 6	McGee, Robert Price, Nancy	Price, Richard	Price, John
Aug. 8	Lamb, Leonard Donaldson, Mary	Donaldson, James	Fleming, William
Aug. 10	Minor, Alexander P. Brown, Eve	Brown, Adam	Brown, Andrew
Aug. 10	Pierpoint, John Hanway, Sarah	Hanway, Rachel	Hanway, Samuel Jr.
Aug. 25	McCauley, William McMillen, Ann	McMillen, Robert	More, Eli
Aug. 25	Richardson, John Hilleary, Mary	Hilleary, Drusilla	Richardson, Joseph
Aug. 25	Pritchard, George Betts, Mary	Betts, George	Betts, George
Aug. 26	Bosworth, Caleb Hoskinson, Rebecca	Hoskinson, George	Stealey, John
Sept. 7	Williams, William W. Currant, Margaret	Currant, John	Currant, John
Sept. 12	Warman, Enoch Braughmire, Mary	Braughmire, Seristenia	Braughmire, Henry
Sept. 14	Price, James Morgan, Drusilla	Morgan, James	McGee, Robert
Oct. 10	Smith, Lewis Cox, Letitia	Cox, Abraham	Brand, George
Oct. 10	Norman, Isaac Jackson, Susannah	Jackson, Richard	Stafford, William
Oct. 18	Bunner, Enoch Bullet, Margaret		Devault, Abraham
Nov. 9	Moran, Robert Brumage, Rebecca	Brumage, John	Vincent, John
Nov. 18	Leeper, William Miller, Eleanor	Miller, Peter	Veach, Jacob
Dec. 5	Underwood, John Morgan, Drusilla	Morgan, Achilles	Martin, Henry
Dec. 5	Shaver, Jacob Cunningham, Margery		Cunningham, George
Dec. 15	Shuttlesworth, Joseph Sayre, Mary	Sayre, S.	Madera, N. B.
Dec. 26	Corbin, John W. Williams, Rebecca	Williams, James	Wilson, Josiah
Dec. 29	Doyle, Levi Sullivan, Polly	Sullivan, Patrick	Berkshire, Cornelius
Dec. 29	McRae, Duncan F. Carter, Rebecca T.	Carter, John	Carter, Lloyd
Dec. 29	White, Graften Courtney, Susannah	Courtney, Michael	Courtney, Micheal
Dec. 29	Rogers, Archibald Bayles, Elizabeth	Bayles, Charles	Bayles, Charles
Dec. 31	Shaw, Henry Smell, Elizabeth	Smell, Philip	Smell, Jacob

DATE	NAMES	DAUGHTERS OF	SURETY
1819			
Jan. 7	Sullivan, Henry		
	Smith, Milo	Smith, John	Satterfield, William
Jan. 7	Hawkings (Hawkins) Joshua		
	Amos, Mary	Amos, Henry**	Fetty, Joseph
Jan. 11	Arnett, Daniel		
	Price, Rachel	Price, Richard	Arnett, James
Jan. 14	McCray, Andrew E.	(Widow of)	
	Fleming, Ann	Fleming, Thomas	Fleming, John G.
Jan. 18	Hammond, Peter		
	Reed, Mary	Reed, John	Reed, John
Jan. 27	Jones, John		
	Leggett, Caty		Freeland, John
Jan. 29	Miller, James		
	Deavers, Mary	Deavers, James	Deavers, James
Feb. 8	Doolittle, Moses, Jr.	(Widow of)	
	Riggs, Mary	Riggs, Silas	Ray, Thos. P.
Feb. 11	Howell, Leven		
	King, Ann	King, Benjamin	Howell, John
Feb. 27	Devault, Abraham		
	Steele, Mary	Steele, John	Steele, John
Mar. 16	Clayton, John		
	Jones, Susannah	Jones, Christianna	Jones, Christianna
Mar. 17	Gordon, George		
	Cox, Clarissa	Cox, Daniel	McFarland, John S.
Mar. 20	Rogers, Pierson		
	Boord, Margaret	Boord, Philip	Boord, Philip
Mar. 20	Martin, Thomas		
	Atha, Mary Ann Lucy	Atha, Elisha	Atha, Elisha
Mar. 20	Conaway, Eli		
	Baker, Mary	Baker, Priscilla**	Conaway, John
Mar. 30	Boggeas, Thomas L.		
	Jones, Elizabeth	Jones, Christain	Jones, Michael K.
Mar. 31	Lantz, Lewis		
	Bare, Elizabeth	Bare, Michael	Bare, John
Apr. 3	Parrish, Joshua		
	Morgan, Sarah	Morgan, James**	Morgan, David
1819			
Apr. 3	Hill, Philip	(Widow of)	
	Bean, Eleanor	Bean, Josiah	Wilson, Stephen
Apr. 6	Myers, John, Jr.		
	Lynch, Rhoda	Lynch, John	Lynch, John
Apr. 7	Alexander, John		
	Morton, Edith	Morton, Samuel (Dec'd)	Galloway, David
Apr. 9	Scott, David, Jr.		
	Harrison, Margery	Harrison, Richard	Wilson, Eugenius M.
Apr. 13	Miller, Abraham		
	Smith, Margaret	Smith, John	Furbee, George
Apr. 14	Morgan, Stephen H.		
	Powell, Hannah	Powell, Isaac	Powell, Amos
Apr. 25	Meredith, William		
	Powell, Hannah	Powell, John	Meredith, Thomas
Apr. 26	McCray, George		
	Nichols, Isabelle	Nichols, William	Dawson, George
Apr. 26	Kennedy, William, Jr.		
	Shewman (Shuman) Ellen	Shewman (Shuman) Henry	Kennedy, William
Apr. 28	Davis, Thomas		
	Cordray, Anzaly	Cordray, Noble	Cordray, Noble
May 8	Fleming, James		
	Van Zant, Elizabeth		Miller, Henry
May 6	Boggeas, Alonzo		
	Stringer, Ellender	Stringer, Richard	Stringer, Richard
May 19	Kizer, Henry		
	Everly, Prudence	Everly, Simeon	Everly, Samuel
May 24	John, William		
	McVicker, Mary	McVicker, James	McVicker, James
May 28	Iolliffe, John S.		
	Squires, Nancy	Squires, Reuben**	Squires, John

DATE	NAMES	DAUGHTERS OF	SURETY
1819			
June 16	Straight, Jacob		
	Musgrave, Jane	Musgrave, David	Musgrave, David
June 14	Ridgway, Lott		
	Weaver, Rebecca	Weaver, Joseph	Henthorn, Henry
June 19	Grayham, Samuel	Grayham, David**	
	Walls, Rebecca	Walls, James**	Walls, James
June 21	Davis, John		
	Lancaster, Cynthia	Lancaster, William	Jarrett, Wm. N.
June 28	Veach, Thomas		
	Mellet, Ankey	Mellet, Jesse	Mellet, Jesse
June 30	Rutter, John		
	Gamble, Harriett	Gamble, Elizabeth **	Lindsay, Wm. B.
Aug. 4	Freeland, John		
	Fiddy, Mary	Fiddy, Thompson	Hagan, Solomon
Aug. 9	Myers, Solomon		
	Cain, Frances	Cain, Jesse**	Myers, John
Aug. 18	Smith, George		
	Jones, Jane	Jones, Benjamin	(No surety)
Aug. 24	Knight, Seth		
	Bennett, Nancy	Whitlatch, Thomas	Whitlatch, Thomas
Aug. 25	Eddy, Gawn	(Widow of)	
	Jones, Anna	Jones, Benjamin	Ray, Thomas P.
Sept. 11	Brand, James	(Widow of)	
	Done, Mary		Ray, Thomas P.
Sept. 25	Knight, Benjamin		
	Tucker, Mary	Tucker, Henry	Tucker, William
Sept. 9	Michael, Daniel	Michael, David**	
	Floyd, Margaret	Floyd, Andrew**	Matheny, John
Oct. 11	Posten, James W.	(Widow of)	
	Wilkins, Catharine	Wilkins, Jephth W.	Daugherty, Enos
Oct. 13	Clouse, Jacob A.		
	Stewart, Margaret		Dering, John F.
Oct. 14	Hess, William		
	Smith, Mary	Smith, John**	Fisher, Peter
Oct. 23	Cook, John		
	Menear, Anna		Gustin, Ashbel
Oct. 25	Fowler, Isaac		
	Cox, Sarah	Cox, Daniel	Cox, Daniel
Oct. 30	Lowe, James		
	Lowe, Rachel	Lowe, George	Lowe, George
Nov. 18	Buchannon, James		
	Taylor, Lucretia	Taylor, John	Taylor, John
Nov. 25	Baker, Samuel		
	Dougan, Mary	Darnell, Sarah**	Baker, John
Dec. 6	Rogers, Joseph		
	Barnes, Mary	Barnes, Henry	Patterson, Philip
Dec. 9	Taylor, Samuel		
	Courtney, Elizabeth	Courtney, Michael	Courtney, Michael
Dec. 11	Guseman, Isaac		
	Reed, Jane	Reed, William	Reed, William
Dec. 11	Fleming, John		
	Fleming, Nancy	Fleming, Alexander	Fleming, Reuben
Dec. 15	Hall, Nathan, Jr.		
	Means, Mary	Means, Isaac**	Means, Jacob
Dec. 24	Baker, William		
	Carpenter, Elizabeth	Carpenter, John**	Carpenter, John
Dec. 29	Richards, Walter		
	Laidley, Jane	Laidley, Thomas	Laidley, Leander

(To be Continued)

## *South Carolina Daughters Honor Signers*

By

CAROLINA C. SYLVAN

*State Publicity Chairman*

**A**PPROPRIATE patriotic exercises were held February 22, 1928, by the South Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution in the Hall of the House of Representatives and in the lobby of the Capitol's main floor at Columbia, when a handsome bronze tablet was unveiled to the memory of South Carolina's four Signers of the Declaration of Independence: Edward Rutledge, Thomas Heyward, Jr., Thomas Lynch, Jr., and Arthur Middleton.

The exercises were presided over by the State Regent, Mrs. Oscar Kern Mauldin, with Lieut. Gov. T. B. Butler as speaker, delivering an inspiring address.

At the sound of the bugle call, the State Regent, Vice-President General and speakers, escorted by the pages, entered and took their places on the rostrum.

Greetings from the National Society D. A. R. were brought by Mrs. W. B. Burney, Vice-President General from South Carolina; from the National Society S. A. R. by Major John F. Jones, Vice-President General, N. S. S. A. R.

At the close of Gov. Butler's eloquent speech, the gathering adjourned to the rotunda where the tablet was unveiled by two children in colonial costume: Hildur Sylvan and Bedford Moore, III. Mrs. George McCutchen, Chairman of Signers' Memorial Committee, presented the tablet to the State. It was accepted by Governor John G. Richards, who in an appropriate address spoke briefly of the service rendered by these men.

At the conclusion of the Governor's speech, the National Flag was raised above the Tablet by Albert Heyward, III, while the High School Band played Star Spangled Banner. A wreath from the American Legion was placed beneath the Tablet by little Jennie Clarkson.

Immediately after the exercises at the Capitol, the speakers, distinguished guests and members of the Signers' Memorial Com-

mittee were entertained at luncheon by Mrs. Johannes B. Sylvan, Regent of Columbia Chapter.

The Signers' Memorial Committee were composed of the following women: Mrs. George McCutchen, Chairman, Mrs. John C. Coulter, Mrs. Johannes B. Sylvan, Miss Amelia Tompkins and Miss Harriett Clarkson.



TABLET HONORING THE FOUR SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE FROM SOUTH CAROLINA

## MINNESOTA DAUGHTERS STATE FAIR EXHIBIT

In this part of the country it is not often that one can see a home furnished as were the homes of our early American ancestors. For this reason the Minnesota Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was very glad to accept the invitation of the board of the Minnesota State Fair to cooperate with them in showing the people of the middle west this type of home.

The space which we had to furnish was forty-two by twenty feet. In former years we have had a partition of wall board but this year through the educational interest of a lumber company, permanent partitions of hand-finished white pine paneling and fire places were installed with a picket fence enclosing the whole. The space was divided lengthwise. On one side two rooms of equal size, the bed-room and parlor, were connected by an old fashioned pine door with an interesting wooden latch. The parlor had two windows and a simple pine mantel of graceful line. On the other side we had a combined kitchen and dining room with three windows and a brick fireplace, replica of one in an old home in the east.

We were fortunate in having early furniture at our disposal, chiefly through the courtesy of a well-known collector. This furniture, together with interesting articles loaned by our members, antique dealers and borrowed from our own beloved Sibley House at Mendota, made the arrangement and planning a great pleasure.

Perhaps the most noticeable improvement over previous years was seen in the parlor. The furniture there as throughout the entire exhibit was made of the native woods which the early colonists had at their disposal, pine, maple, oak, ash, cherry, poplar, et cetera. An old pine corner cupboard and grandfather's clock attracted a great deal of interest as well as the pig cricket, the Washington andirons, a yarn reel, a flax reel and basket, a Connecticut rocker, a duck-foot table, a wonderful high-back Windsor

that has been in the Metropolitan Museum, a banister-back chair and many other types.

The bedroom was exceedingly simple with a blanket chest, a very early type post bed with copperplate chintz quilt, cradle, chairs.

The kitchen, once again, was the most interesting place as is to be expected since the hearth was the real heart of the home. Red geraniums stood on stands in front of the windows. The huge fireplace was filled and flanked with the most interesting iron utensils. A dough tray or dough box stood near by and vied in popularity with the hutch table and the bed warmer. A hooded settle, probably the oldest piece in the exhibit, stood on the other side. Near at hand was the wool spinning wheel and reels. A pine cupboard was filled with old pewter, china, bone-handled knives and forks. The dining table was a beautiful drop-leaf maple, surrounded by slat back and Windsor chairs. A very fine Windsor bench stood at one end. Braided rugs were in the kitchen and hooked rugs elsewhere.

Each day we had a number of hostesses in charge of the exhibit and their colorful costumes added greatly to the simple atmosphere. Old fashioned prints of blue, green, orange and red were used for the dresses, made with simple bodices, double-puffed elbow sleeves, very full skirts and simple white caps, kerchiefs and aprons. Many questions were asked about the furniture, the Society, its object, work and the location of chapters. One year a large mounted map of Minnesota was used to show where chapters were located and their names and D. A. R. literature and National Defense leaflets were distributed by thousands. It is a great pleasure to welcome the members who come from near and far and have them enjoy with us this home of long ago.

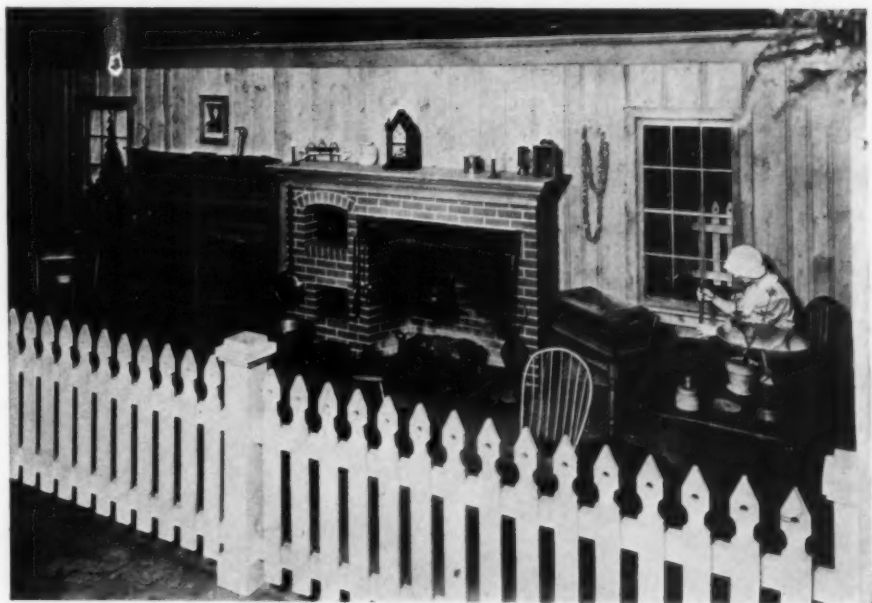
CAROLYN E. PUNDERSON,

*Chairman State Fair Exhibit  
Committee and Recording Secretary.*





COLONIAL BEDROOM IN MINNESOTA DAUGHTERS EXHIBIT AT STATE FAIR



THE COLONIAL KITCHEN, A FAITHFUL COPY OF YE OLDEN DAYS, WAS GREATLY ADMIRERD

## STATE CONFERENCES

### NEW JERSEY

The Annual October State Meeting of the New Jersey Daughters of the American Revolution was held in the Hotel Chelsea at Atlantic City October 16, 1928, by invitation of the General Lafayette Chapter.

A perfect October day, and the added attraction of the presence of Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, our President General, and many other distinguished guests, brought a record number of New Jersey Daughters to Atlantic City.

While the arrangements for the Fall Conference were simple in detail, it took on a certain ceremonial brilliance from the number of National and State Officers and distinguished guests.

The invocation was pronounced by Mrs. Charles R. Banks, Honorary State Regent

and Vice President General from New Jersey.

After the usual opening exercises, Mrs. Stewart H. Shinn, Regent of the General Lafayette Chapter extended a gracious welcome in the name of the Chapter. To these greetings an appreciative response was made by the State Regent, Mrs. William A. Becker, stating that this meeting was devoted not to business, but entirely to patriotic purposes, that we might take up the work of the year inspired by new courage.

Hon. Walter E. Edge, United States Senator from New Jersey, and Representative Isaac Bacharach made interesting addresses. Then followed greetings from National Officers and guests as follows: Mrs. Lillian Hunter, former Treasurer General; Mrs. Katherine W. Kittredge, State Regent, Vermont; Mrs. N. Howland



THE AUTUMN CONFERENCE OF IOWA DAUGHTERS, HELD IN DES MOINES, SEPTEMBER 27, 1928, was honored by the presence of distinguished guests—Mrs. Robert Howe Munger, Iowa's Vice President General; Mrs. William Sherman Walker, Vice President General from Washington; Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, President General, and Mrs. Drayton W. Bushnell, Honorary Vice President General

Brown, State Regent, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Edward W. Cooch, State Regent, Delaware; Mrs. William L. Manchester, State Regent, Rhode Island; Miss Emma Crowell, former Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Charles R. Banks, Vice President General, New Jersey, and Honorary State Regent, Mrs. William D. Sherrerd, President, New Jersey Society, Colonial Dames and former Vice President General and past State Regent New Jersey, Mrs. Maurice Blake, State Regent, New Jersey Daughters 1812.

The chief feature of the morning was the address of the President General, Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, in which she stressed home influence, and religious ties, as safeguards for youth. The soloists were Mrs. Park W. Haverstick and Mrs. Samuel Barbash of Atlantic City.

Following the luncheon, served in the Hotel Chelsea, on the afternoon program was

an address by Representative Charles Wolvertin, member of the Naval Affairs Committee, on "Our National Policy."

Mrs. Flora Myers Gillentine former Vice President General from Tennessee, gave an interesting address on "Our Attitude Toward Law, Justice, and Crime." Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., National Chairman, Patriotic Education, spoke on the Schools endorsed by the National Society.

Though much was crowded into a few brief hours the memory of the autumn meeting will prove an inspiration for better service and greater success for 1928 and 1929.

An informal reception was held after the close of the conference giving the members an opportunity to meet the President General and other visiting guests.

ADELAIDE C. HAND,  
State Historian.



### *Do's and Dont's from the Treasurer General*

DON'T report a C. A. R. transferred to D. A. R.  
DO file D. A. R. application papers with annual dues and transfer card from C. A. R. (no initiation fee needed).

When accepted by the National Board of Management, she is a new member, not a transferred one.

DON'T send application or supplemental papers with fees or dues to Registrar General.

DO send same to Treasurer General.

DO send fees with papers.

DON'T write Treasurer General about any delay in application and supplemental papers after you get her receipt.

DO write Registrar General concerning verification and acceptance of papers.

DON'T forget to write for remittance blanks when needed.

DO send dues with list of members even if remittance blanks are exhausted.

DON'T use remittance blanks to report anything but money.

DO report only names of members whose dues are actually enclosed. These may be for Life Memberships, Supplementals, Initiation and Reinstatement fees.

DO send half of \$100 Life Membership fee to Treasurer General.

DO put \$30 belonging to Chapter in permanent fund, interest for Chapter use.

DON'T transfer any fee received before Congress April, 1921, with transfer of Life Members.

DO transfer \$30 from permanent Chapter fund, only if received since Congress, April, 1921, with transfer of Life Member.

DON'T fail to forward dues promptly.

DO send all dues by January 1st.

DON'T make any member of your Chapter delinquent.  
DON'T wait until February 1st to send dues.

DON'T lose representation in Congress.

Representation in Congress is based on dues in Treasurer General's office, February 1st.

DO send money as early as possible, in order to help work incident to Congress.

DON'T issue transfer cards or accept resignations unless dues are paid for current year to National Society.

DO report immediately to Treasurer General resignation of member in good standing or transfer to membership at large. Chapters DON'T vote to grant resignations or transfers from a Chapter. Chapters DO vote to receive transfers.

Resignations and transfers DO become effective automatically the date notice is received by the Treasurer General.

DON'T report names of members transferring to other Chapters.

DO report names of members received by your Chapter. Any officer of a Chapter MAY report changes and some officer MUST.

DON'T send money for Special Funds to Treasurer General.

Do send same to State Treasurer in order to receive State credit. State Treasurers remit to Treasurer General.

DO report promptly change in Chapter Treasurers.

DON'T neglect sending tri-yearly reports regularly.

DO send tri-yearly reports promptly January 1st, June 1st and November 1st, giving all changes that occur between reports, even if previously reported.

DO help to save clerical work, expense, and misunderstandings.

# NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

*Mrs. William Sherman Walker, Chairman*

## Address of the President of the United States

At the observance of the tenth anniversary of the armistice, under the auspices of the American Legion, in the Washington Auditorium, November 11, 1928, 9 o'clock p. m., President Coolidge spoke as follows:

### FELLOW COUNTRYMEN:

We meet to give thanks for 10 more years of peace. Amid the multitude of bounties which have been bestowed upon us, we count that our supreme blessing. In all our domestic and foreign relations our chief concern is that it should be permanent. It is our belief that it is coming to be more and more realized as the natural state of mankind. Yet, while we are placing our faith in more complete understandings which shall harmonize with the universal conscience, we ought not to forget that all the rights we now possess, the peace we now enjoy, have been secured for us by a long series of sacrifices and of conflicts. We are able to participate in this celebration because our country had the resources, the character, and the spirit to raise, equip, and support with adequate supplies an Army and a Navy, which, by placing more than 2,000,000 men on the battlefields of Europe, contributed to the making of the armistice on the 11th day of November, 1918.

Our first thought, then, is to acknowledge the obligation which the Nation owes to those who served in our forces afloat and ashore, which contributed the indispensable factor to the final victory. Although all our people became engaged in this great conflict, some in furnishing money, some in producing food and clothing, some in making munitions, some in administering our Government, the place of honor will always be accorded to the men and the women who wore the uniform of our country—the living and the dead.

When the great conflict finally broke upon us we were unprepared to meet its military responsibilities. What Navy we possessed at that time, as is always the case with our Navy, was ready. Admiral Sims at once carried new courage and new energy to the contest on the sea. So complete was the defense of our transports that the loss by enemy attack in sending our land forces to Europe was surprisingly small.

As we study the record of our Army in France, we become more and more impressed by three outstanding features. The unity of the American forces and the integrity of the American command were always preserved. They were trained with a thoroughness becoming the tradition of McClellan, they were fought with a tenacity and skill worthy of the memory of Grant. And finally, they were undefeated. For these

outstanding accomplishments, which were the chief sources of the glory of our arms, we are indebted to the genius of General Pershing.

It is unnecessary to recount with any detail our experience in the war. It was a new revelation, not only of the strength, but of the unity of our people. No country ever exhibited a more magnificent spirit or demonstrated a higher degree of patriotic devotion. The great organizing ability of our industrial leaders, the unexpected strength of our financial resources, the dedication of our entire man power under the universal-service law, the farm and the factory, the railroad and the bank, 4,000,000 men under arms and 6,000,000 men in reserve, all became one mighty engine for the prosecution of the war. All together it was the greatest power that any nation on earth had ever assembled.

When it was all over, in spite of the great strain, we were the only country that had much reserve power left. Our foodstuffs were necessary to supply urgent needs; our money was required to save from financial disaster. Our resources delivered Europe from starvation and ruin.

In the final treaty of peace, not only was the map of Europe remade, but the enormous colonial possessions of Germany were divided up among certain allied nations. Such private property of her nationals as they held was applied to the claim for reparations. We neither sought nor took any of the former German possessions. We have provided by law for returning the private property of her nationals.

Yet our own outlay had been and was to continue to be a perfectly enormous sum. It is sometimes represented that this country made a profit out of the war. Nothing could be further from the truth. Up to the present time our own net war costs, after allowing for our foreign-debt expectations, are about \$36,500,000,000. To retire the balance of our public debt will require about \$7,000,000,000 in interest. Our Veterans' Bureau and allied expenses are already running at over \$500,000,000 a year in meeting the solemn duty to the disabled and dependent. With what has been paid out and what is already apparent it is probable that our final cost will run well toward \$100,000,000,000, or half the entire wealth of the country when we entered the conflict.

Viewed from its economic results, war is the most destructive agency that ever afflicts the earth. Yet it is the dead here and abroad who are gone forever. While our own losses were thus very large, the losses of others required a somewhat greater proportionate outlay, but they are to be reduced by territorial acquisitions and by reparations. While we shall receive some

further credits on the accounts I have stated as our costs, our outlay will be much greater than that of any other country. Whatever may be thought or said of us, we know and every informed person should know that we reaped no selfish benefit from the war. No citizen of the United States needs to make any apology to anybody anywhere for not having done our duty in defense of the cause of world liberty.

Such benefits as came to our country from our war experience were not represented by material values but by spiritual values. The whole standard of our existence was raised; the conscience and the faith of the Nation were quickened with new life. The people awoke to the drumbeats of a new destiny.

In common with most of the great powers we are paying the cost of that terrible tragedy. On the whole, the war has made possible a great advance in self-government in Europe, yet in some quarters society was so near disintegration that it submitted to new forms of absolutism to prevent anarchy. The whole essence of war is destruction. It is the negation and the antithesis of human progress. No good thing ever came out of war that could not better have been secured by reason and conscience.

Every dictate of humanity constantly cries aloud that we do not want any more war. We ought to take every precaution and make every honorable sacrifice, however great, to prevent it. Still, the first law of progress requires the world to face facts, and it is equally plain that reason and conscience are as yet by no means supreme in human affairs. The inherited instinct of selfishness is very far from being eliminated; the forces of evil are exceedingly powerful.

The eternal questions before the nations are how to prevent war and how to defend themselves if it comes. There are those who see no answer, except military preparation. But this remedy has never proved sufficient. We do not know of any nation which has ever been able to provide arms enough so as always to be at peace. Fifteen years ago the most thoroughly equipped people of Europe were Germany and France. We saw what happened. While Rome maintained a general peace for many generations, it was not without a running conflict on the borders which finally engulfed the empire. But there is a wide distinction between absolute prevention and frequent recurrence, and peace is of little value if it is constantly accompanied by the threatened or the actual violation of national rights.

If the European countries had neglected their defenses, it is probable that war would have come much sooner. All human experience seems to demonstrate that a country which makes reasonable preparation for defense is less likely to be subject to a hostile attack and less likely to suffer a violation of its rights which might lead to war. This is the prevailing attitude of the United States and one which I believe should constantly determine its actions. To be ready for defense is not to be guilty of aggression. We can have military preparation without assuming a military spirit. It is our duty to ourselves and to the cause of civilization, to the preservation of domestic tranquillity, to our orderly and lawful relations with foreign people, to maintain an adequate Army and Navy.

We do not need a large land force. The present size of our Regular Army is entirely adequate, but it should continue to be supplemented by a National Guard and Reserves, and especially with the equipment and organization in our industries for furnishing supplies. When we turn to the sea the situation is different. We

have not only a long coast line, distant outlying possessions, a foreign commerce unsurpassed in importance, and foreign investments unsurpassed in amount, the number of our people and value of our treasure to be protected, but we are also bound by international treaty to defend the Panama Canal. Having few fueling stations, we require ships of large tonnage, and having scarcely any merchant vessel capable of mounting 5 or 6 inch guns, it is obvious that, based on needs, we are entitled to a larger number of warships than a nation having these advantages.

Important, however, as we have believed adequate national defense to be for preserving order and peace in the world, we have not considered it to be the only element. We have most urgently and to some degree successfully advocated the principle of the limitation of armaments. We think this should apply both to land and sea forces, but as the limitation of armies is very largely a European question we have wished the countries most interested to take the lead in deciding this among themselves. For the purpose of naval limitation we called the Washington Conference and secured an agreement as to capital ships and airplane carriers, and also as to the maximum unit tonnage and maximum caliber of guns of cruisers. But the number of cruisers, lesser craft, and submarines have no limit.

It no doubt has some significance that foreign governments made agreements limiting that class of combat vessels in which we were superior, but refused limitation in the class in which they were superior. We made altogether the heaviest sacrifice in scrapping work which was already in existence. That should forever remain not only a satisfaction to ourselves, but a demonstration to others of our good faith in advocating the principle of limitations. At that time we had 23 cruisers and 10 more nearly completed. One of these has since been lost, and 22 are nearly obsolete. To replace these, we have started building 8. The British have since begun and completed 7, are building 8, and have 5 more authorized. When their present legislation is carried out they would have 68 cruisers. When ours is carried out, we would have 40. It is obvious that, eliminating all competition, world standards of defense require us to have more cruisers.

This was the situation when I requested another conference, which the British and Japanese attended, but to which Italy and France did not come. The United States there proposed a limitation of cruiser tonnage of 250,000 to 300,000 tons. As near as we could figure out their proposal, the British asked for from 425,000 to 600,000 tons. As it appeared to us that to agree to so large a tonnage constituted not a limitation, but an extension of war fleets, no agreement was made.

Since that time no progress seems to have been made. In fact, the movements have been discouraging. During last summer France and England made a tentative offer which would limit the kind of cruisers and submarines adapted to the use of the United States, but left without limit the kind adapted to their use. The United States of course refused to accept this offer. Had we not done so, the French Army and the English Navy would be so near unlimited that the principle of limitations would be virtually abandoned. The nations have already accomplished much in the way of limitations and we hope may accomplish more when the preliminary conference called by the League of Nations is reconvened.



Meantime, the United States and other nations have been successfully engaged in undertaking to establish additional safeguards and securities to the peace of the world by another method. Throughout all history war has been occurring until it has come to be recognized by custom and practice as having a certain legal standing. It has been regarded as the last resort, and has too frequently been the first. When it was proposed that this traditional attitude should be modified between the United States and France we replied that it should be modified among all nations. As a result, representatives of 15 powers have met in Paris and signed a treaty which condemns recourse to war, renounces it as a national policy, and pledges themselves not to seek to resolve their differences except by peaceful action.

While this leaves the questions of national defense and limitation of armaments practically where they were, as the negative supports of peace, it discards all threat of force and approaches the subject on its positive side. For the first time in the world the leading powers bind themselves to adjust disputes without recourse to force. While recognizing to the fullest extent the duty of self-defense, and not undertaking, as no human ingenuity could undertake, an absolute guarantee against war, it is the most complete and will be the most effective instrument for peace that was ever devised.

So long as promises can be broken and treaties can be violated we can have no positive assurances, yet every one knows they are additional safeguards. We can only say that this is the best that mortal man can do. It is beside the mark to argue that we should not put faith in it. The whole scheme of human society, the whole progress of civilization, requires that we should have faith in men and in nations. There is no other positive power on which we could rely. All the values that have ever been created, all the progress that has ever been made, declare that our faith is justified.

For the cause of peace the United States is adopting the only practical principles that have ever been proposed, of preparation, limitation, and renunciation. The progress that the world has made in this direction in the last 10 years surpasses all the progress ever before made.

Recent developments have brought to us not only a new economic but a new political relationship to the rest of the world. We have been constantly debating what our attitude ought to be toward the European nations. Much of our position is already revealed by the record. It can truthfully be characterized as one of patience, consideration, restraint, and assistance. We have accepted settlement of obligations, not in accordance with what was due, but in accordance with the merciful principle of what our debtors could pay. We have given of our counsel when asked, and of our resources for constructive purposes, but we have carefully refrained from all intervention which was unsought or which we believed would be ineffective, and we have not wished to contribute to the support of armaments. Whatever assistance we may have given to finishing the war, we feel free from any responsibility for beginning it. We do not wish to finance preparation for a future war.

We have heard an impressive amount of discussion concerning our duty to Europe. Our own people have supplied considerable quantities of it. Europe itself has expressed very definite ideas on this subject. We do have such duties. We have acknowledged them and tried to meet them. They are not all on one

side, however. They are mutual. We have sometimes been reproached for lecturing Europe, but probably ours are not the only people who sometimes engage in gratuitous criticism and advice. We have also been charged with pursuing a policy of isolation. We are not the only people, either, who desire to give their attention to their own affairs. It is quite evident that both of these claims can not be true. I think no informed person at home or abroad would blame us for not intervening in affairs which are peculiarly the concern of others to adjust, or when we are asked for help for stating clearly the terms on which we are willing to respond.

Immediately following the war we went to the rescue of friend and foe alike in Europe on the grounds of humanity. Later our experts joined with their experts in making a temporary adjustment of German reparations and securing the evacuation of the Ruhr. Our people lent \$110,000,000 to Germany to put that plan into immediate effect. Since 1924 Germany has paid on reparations about \$1,300,000,000, and our people have lent to national, State, and municipal governments and to corporations in Germany a little over \$1,100,000,000. It could not be claimed that this money is the entire source from which reparations have been directly paid, but it must have been a large factor in rendering Germany able to pay. We also lent large sums to the governments and corporations in other countries to aid in their financial rehabilitation.

I have several times stated that such ought to be our policy. But there is little reason for sending capital abroad while rates for money in London and Paris are at 4 or 5 per cent, while ours are much higher. England is placing very considerable loans abroad; France has had large credits abroad, some of which have been called home. Both are making very large outlays for military purposes. Europe on the whole has arrived at a state of financial stability and prosperity where it can not be said we are called on to help or act much beyond a strict business basis. The needs of our own people require that any further advances by us must have most careful consideration.

For the United States not to wish Europe to prosper would be not only a selfish, but an entirely unenlightened view. We want the investment of life and money which we have made there to be to their benefit. We should like to have our Government debts all settled, although it is probable that we could better afford to lose them than our debtors could afford not to pay them. Divergent standards of living among nations involve many difficult problems. We intend to preserve our high standards of living and we should like to see all other countries on the same level. With a whole-hearted acceptance of republican institutions, with the opening of opportunity to individual initiative, they are certain to make much progress in that direction.

It is always plain that Europe and the United States are lacking in mutual understanding. We are prone to think they can do as we can do. We are not interested in their age-old animosities, we have not suffered from centuries of violent hostilities. We do not see how difficult it is for them to displace distrust in each other with faith in each other. On the other hand, they appear to think that we are going to do exactly what they would do if they had our chance. If they would give a little more attention to our history and judge us a little more closely by our own record, and especially find out in what directions we



believe our real interests to lie, much which they now appear to find obscure would be quite different.

We want peace not only for the same reason that every other nation wants it, because we believe it to be right, but because war would interfere with our progress. Our interests all over the earth are such that a conflict anywhere would be enormously to our disadvantage. If we had not been in the World War, in spite of some profit we made in exports, whichever side had won, in the end our losses would have been very great. We are against aggression and imperialism not only because we believe in local self-government, but because we do not want more territory inhabited by foreign people. Our exclusion of immigration should make that plain. Our outlying possessions, with the exception of the Panama Canal Zone, are not a help to us, but a hindrance. We hold them, not as a profit, but as a duty. We want limitation of armaments for the welfare of humanity. We are not merely seeking our own advantage in this, as we do not need it, or attempting to avoid expense, as we can bear it better than anyone else.

If we could secure a more complete reciprocity in good will, the final liquidation of the balance of our foreign debts, and such further limitation of armaments as would be commensurate with the treaty renouncing

war, our confidence in the effectiveness of any additional efforts on our part to assist in the further progress of Europe would be greatly increased.

As we contemplate the past 10 years, there is every reason to be encouraged. It has been a period in which human freedom has been greatly extended, in which the right of self-government has come to be more widely recognized. Strong foundations have been laid for the support of these principles. We should by no means be discouraged because practice lags behind principle. We make progress slowly and over a course which can tolerate no open spaces. It is a long distance from a world that walks by force to a world that walks by faith. The United States has been so placed that it could advance with little interruption along the road of freedom and faith.

It is fitting that we should pursue our course without exultation, with due humility, and with due gratitude for the important contributions of the more ancient nations which have helped to make possible our present progress and our future hope. The gravest responsibilities that can come to a people in this world have come to us. We must not fail to meet them in accordance with the requirements of conscience and righteousness.



## Magazine Subscription Contest Offers Cash Prizes to Chapters

This D. A. R. Magazine Subscription Contest will benefit Chapters. They are divided into four groups, thusly: the first group of chapters having a membership up to twenty-five; the second, from twenty-five to one hundred; the third, from one hundred to two hundred; the fourth group, over two hundred.

The prize for the first group is \$25; for the second, \$50; for the third, \$75; and \$100 for the fourth group.

Renewals are counted the same as new subscriptions. The name of the chapter which is to receive credit must accompany each subscription.

Prizes will be awarded according to the pro rata membership. The contest closes on February 28, 1929.

The winning chapters will be announced in the April, 1929, D. A. R. Magazine.

MAY ERWIN TALMADGE,  
National Chairman, Magazine Committee.

## REGISTRAR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

### WHOSE ANCESTORS ARE THESE?

Searchman Ours was born in Hampshire Co., Va., in 1755, and died Sept. 5, 1844, probably in Hardy Co., Va., this being the residence given in 1849 of his widow, Mary, when she applies for a widow's pension for the services rendered by her deceased husband, Searchman Ours, during the Revolutionary War. Her age is given as about 88 years on Nov. 22, 1849. The names and dates of births of their children, written in German, (the original record being on file with Pension application in Bureau of Pensions) translated, reads as follows:

"In the year of our Lord Jesus Christ 1780, since I have entered into the state of holy matrimony with Mary Simon, God has blessed us with progeny and granted us a son the 14th (day of) Dec. 1780, who however is gone into eternity before us.

"In the year 1783 the 21st of March a daughter was born to me named Catherine.

"In the year 1784, the 22nd of Nov. a daughter was born to me named Ann Mary Elizabeth.

"In the year of Christ 1786 the 1st day of Dec. a daughter was born to me named Elizabeth. Sponsors are Mary Peterson and with her John Simon. She was baptized by Mr. Bernard Willey of the Reformed Church.

"In the year of Christ 1788, the 19th of Dec. a daughter was born to me named Eve.

"Anno. 1791 the 4th day of March a daughter was born to me named Sarah, sponsors were the father and mother themselves.

"Anno. 1796 the 29th of Dec. the kind G has again blessed us with a son named Jacob, baptized by Rev. Mr. Mitchel, sponsors were the parents ourselves.

"Anno. 1801, 1st of Nov. Solomon was born. Sponsors are the father and mother themselves, baptized by Rev. Mr. Miller."

Searchman Ours, in his application for pension which was granted May 15th, 1834, states he was drafted in Hampshire Co., Va., March, 1778, but was unable to march with

the detachment as he was sick with the pleurisy. When he recovered he joined the Army, under Captain Robert Cunningham, as a private. They marched to a place where they built a fort, called Fort McIntosh. Soon after arriving there he was sent for to join the Army of Regulars, but he was unwilling to serve in this branch of the service, so was obliged to hire a substitute by name of Morris Gahue, and pay him three hundred (dollars or pounds) and also to serve the tour of said Morris Jahue or Gahue which he did and after 6 months received his discharge.

Reference: Rejected File, 16873, Rev. War Section, Bureau of Pensions, Washington, D. C.

#### JOHN FULKERSON

John Fulkerson was born in Somerset Co., N. J., in 1759. He married Catherign Slaght, Apr. 2, 1781. She was born March 17, 1761. He died Nov. 17, 1834. Their children were, (1) Anny, born Jan. 11, 1782; (2) Jeremiah, born Aug. 29, 1783; (3) Cather—, born Sept. 20, 1785; (4) Mary, born Apr. 6, 1788; (5) Elizabeth, born Feb. 15, 1791, died Sept. 28, 1792, aged 1 year, 7 mos. and 13 days; (6) John, born May 10, 1793; (7) Phillip, born Feb. 2, 1796, died Aug. 13, 1804; (8) Sary, born July 11, 1798, died May 17, 1801; (9) Robert, born Apr. 9, 1804.

John Fulkerson states in his application for pension that his residence during the Revolution was Roxbury, Morris Co., New Jersey.

He resided there until 1785 or 6 when he moved to Turbot, Northumberland Co., Pa., from which place he makes his application for pension Aug. 23rd, 1832. He enlisted July, 1776, at Roxbury, in a company of militia commanded by Capt. Stephen Brown and served as private. In Sept., 1777, he was drafted at Roxbury and served in a company commanded by Capt. Jeremiah Slack; served 2 months. They

were discharged. In 1778 he volunteered under Capt. Nathan Lewis and was discharged after 2 mos. service. In 1779 he enlisted for 6 mos. and served under Capt. Jonas Ward, and in 1780 under Capt. Nathan Horton. He served in all 15 mos. He was pensioned for his services as private, Oct. 29, 1832.

Catherine, his widow applied Dec. 15, 1838, for a widow's pension, which was granted May 7, 1838.

Reference: Widows' File 3078, Revolutionary War Section, Bureau of Pensions, Washington, D. C.

#### JAMES TYLER

James Tyler (son of Adonijah) was born Apr. 12, 1760, married July 14, 1778, Sarah Gould of Hopkinton, N. H. He died in Thedford, Vt., Aug. 20, 1855.

The children of James Tyler and his wife Sarah Gould were, (1) Asa who moved to Rockford, Ill.; (2) Christopher Gould, born Hopkinton, July 10, 1779; (3) Asher; (4) Mary, born Dec. 13, 1781, married Asa Sprout; (5) Joel; (6) Anna, born June 4, 1783, died July 6, 1801; (7) John, born June 4, 1786; (8) James born June 3, 1789, married Betsey Fletcher; (9) Lucinda, born July 18, 1791, married Leonard Fletcher; (10) Jeremiah, born Sept. 8, 1796; (11) Candice, born Mar. 1, 1800.

James Tyler enlisted from Hopkinton, N. H., Jan., 1776, and served for one year as Private under Capt. John Hale, Col. Stark of N. H. In 1777 he served for 8 mos. as private under Captain Nathaniel Hutchins and Col. Cilley.

In 1840 he was living with his son James in Thedford, Vt. from which place he applied Jan. 17, 1819, for a pension for his Revolutionary War services, which was granted on Nov. 10, 1832, for his service as

a private. He also<sup>1</sup> was granted 160 acres of bounty land in 1855.

Reference: Survivors' File 19138, Revolutionary War Section, Bureau of Pensions, Washington, D. C. Also Tyler Genealogy, by Willard I. T. Brigham, Vol. 1, p. 234, Vol. 2, pp. 438-439.

#### JOSEPH DOBSON

Joseph Dobson was born June 4, 1756; he died Nov. 21, 1836, probably in Burke Co., N. C. as he was a resident of that county in Oct. 22, 1832, when he makes application for a pension on account of his services during the Revolutionary War. He married Mar. 18, 1779, Mary McKay, who was born Dec. 10, 1756. She was living in McDowell Co., N. C., Mar. 22, 1844, when she applied for a pension on account of the Revolutionary War services of her deceased husband, Joseph Dobson. The children of Joseph and Mary Dobson were, (1) Nancy, born Mar. 9, 1780, (2) Rebecca, born, Apr. 16, 1782; (3) Catherine, born Apr. 28, 1784; (4) Ann, born May 19, 1786; (5) Joseph, born Apr. 17, 1788; (6) John, born July 15, 1790; (7) Alexander, born Mar. 5, 1793; (8) Polly, born Apr. 19, 1795; (9) Washington, born Dec. 26, 1797, died Jan. 12, 1810; (10) Jefferson, born Nov. 23, 1800, died Nov. 29, 1801.

Joseph Dobson enlisted in Rowan (later Burke) Co., N. C., on Mar. 4, 1776, and served as a private under Capt. John Harden. Col. Beakman or Bateman of N. C., Capt. Joseph McDowell and Capt. Thomas Lytle. In 1778, he enlisted and served under Capt. Thomas Donohoe and Col. Archibald Lytle, and in 1780 under Capt. Joseph McDowell.

He enlisted again in Aug. 1781, and served for 3 mos. as Captain, and served as Captain to close of the War. Joseph McDowell was Major.

Reference: Widows' File 19187, Revolutionary War Section, Bureau of Pensions.

—T. Y. W.

# MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL LIBRARY



## BOOK REVIEWS

by

ELLA LORAIN DORSEY

### **Rachel Ogden. A Loyalist Ancestress. Sophie Radford de Meissner**

Madame de Meissner's graceful pen has added a new chapter to the history of women of the Revolution, but from the other side of the picture, for it is a short biography of her ancestress, Rachel (Westervelt) Ogden, whose surroundings and convictions made her a strong adherent of the King.

Her husband, Benjamin Ogden, served Governor Tryon in a confidential capacity, was a part of his official household aboard the "Asia" and the "Duchess of Gordon," and from 1777-1780 was an officer in the Prince of Wales' American Regiment, being killed at the battle of Hanging Rock, in South Carolina.

To those of us who know and love the burning zeal and sacrifice of the women of '76 it is a new thought to consider the zeal and sacrifice of the "loyalists"—a kindly term in a harsh age to apply to those who in such crucial times were lending support to the oppressive government and giving comfort to its representatives. They proved their sincerity by risking all they had and losing. They even forfeited their country, for they went into the exile of Canadian provinces to the number approximately of 30,000.

It is a simple narrative of the point of view, and like everything the author does is well done. It is a valuable genealogical document for the Westervelt, Ogden and Wetmore families and contains data as to the Loyalists that covers a wide field of research. The footnotes are pithy and instructive, but there is no imprimatur or date. The Ogden arms on the title page, with the author's name, alone appear.

All who know Madame de Meissner hope this straw shows that the wind of authorship is urging her to resume her pen. Her associations, through her parents, with the historic life of old Washington, and, through her husband and son, with the magnificent period of Imperial Russia—the Russia so faithful to America—offer her talents a wide field of choice for material.

### **Porches and Portals of Old Fredericksburg, Virginia. Virginia Carmichael, 1928. Old Dominion Press, Richmond, Va.**

Windows let in light but doors and porches are the symbols of hospitality and friendship and offer a special appeal.

To those who know Fredericksburg, Miss Carmichael's book fills a real want. Pilgrims driving through are wooed and won a dozen times, but carry away only the beauty and not the identity of the fascinating old homes. She takes you by the hand and leads you over the threshold, introducing you to the first owners, their descendants and the present holders, and you bring away the joy of an intelligent visit.

As the author says: "In these days of restlessness and change, when people are born in hospitals, married in apartments and buried from undertaking establishments, an old house \* \* \* has a distinction," and those who recall the stately colonial homes of New England turn happily to these architectural counterparts, with the romantic and thrilling drama of the Old Dominion as their background, where every drumbeat of English history had its echo and effect until our own drums and trumpets sounded the new reveillé and we woke to a separate and nobler destiny.

This pamphlet is in effect a book, for, although it has but forty-six pages exclusive of fly leaves and title page, it contains so much of value it amounts to a volume.

The illustrations are good. The most beautiful doorways are the two of the Herndon House; the stateliest is at "Brompton," on Marye's Heights; the most interesting the Hugh Mercer apothecary shop, the Monroe law office and the Sentry-Box; the best loved is "Kenmore," and the one we all long to go through is the tiny door covered with star-jasmine and roses in the garden of the Wellford house—the stately home so shattered and scarred in the bombardment during the Civil War.

The spot where even the most hurried linger is the small structure where Mary Ball Washington spent the last years of her life, where she received the news that changed the world-balance, where her great son visited her, where LaFayette last saw her, and where, unafraid, in Christian strength and faith, she died.

**Minor Sketches of Major Folk.** By Dora C. Jett. 1928. Old Dominion Press, Richmond, Va.

This is the history of the old Masonic Burying Ground of the Fredericksburg (Virginia) Lodge, No. 4, A. F. and A. M., and a list, with accompanying biographic sketches, of those who rest within its enclosure, and of their descendants who fill the town.

The great walnut tree and the bit of the old home of James Somerville stand guard within and without the gates, but the "grave of Shakespeare's pall-bearer" is not there.

The preponderance of Scotch names is noticeable — Blair, Campbell, Carmichael, Day, Dixon, Drummond, Galloway, Gordon, Henderson, Kemys, Rose, Scott and Urquhart, with a few English, and one each to Switzerland and Ireland.

The type, prints, paper and cover are good, the illustrations unusually so. Two that compel a return look, again and again, are the beauty, Ann Carmichael, and the one marked "the Stafford hillside, seen across the Rappahanock, \* \* \* theatre of the activities of the real little George Washington \* \* \*" — a gracious lovely land and a gracious lovable people.

The omission of pages 65 and 79 is a misfortune. The value of the first edition will be impaired unless this error is corrected.

**High Schools.** By Elizabeth F. Hague, Assistant Principal in the William McKinley School, New York City. The University Publishing Co., Lincoln, Chicago, Dallas, New York, 1927.

This little book cannot be classed as literature nor can its contents be recognized as drama; but the thirteen subjects presented do offer thirteen high lights for consideration through the medium, so dear to youth, of period costume and interpretive action.

The most valuable point scored is that every purely historic speech quoted is set in small capitals and has the endorsement of eminent historians as to its exactness and application, or can be checked up by State records.

The plays are For Faith and Freedom, Nathan Hale, When Old New York Was Young, Benjamin Franklin, George Rogers Clark, The Making of the Constitution, Dolly Madison, The Lone Star State, The Tie That Binds, Daniel Webster, Manifest Destiny, A House Divided, and World Concord.

Of these, Manifest Destiny, A House Divided and The Tie That Binds have distinct merit and a wit that leavens them pleasantly; but, except for the grades, the book can not be taken as a serious addition to the course in history.





WITH APPROPRIATE CEREMONIES THIS MONUMENT WAS UNVEILED BY KANKAKEE CHAPTER OF ILLINOIS



BRONZE TABLET UNVEILED BY PONCA CITY CHAPTER



## WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

To insure accuracy in the reading of names and promptness in publication, Chapter reports must be typewritten. They should not exceed 400 words in length and must be signed by a Chapter officer.—EDITOR.

**Captain Job Knapp Chapter** (Douglas, Mass.) has finished paying for the Chair which was purchased for Constitution Hall last year, and had a table at the benefit whilst held at the Hotel Statler in Boston in aid of the Hall which was attended by several of our members.

It has also contributed other gifts to the Hall; seventeen trees have been set out by our members and we have given contributions for various patriotic purposes.

ABBIE P. MARSH,  
Historian.

**Genesee Chapter** (Flint, Mich.) observes every fifth anniversary by placing an appropriate tablet marking one of the many historic spots in the County. In commemoration of its 30th anniversary, June, 1927, the Chapter erected a granite boulder and tablet on the Dixie Highway, a few miles south of Flint, to mark a United States Military Road.

The past year in the Chapter's work has witnessed a steady growth of enthusiasm and effort. We now have a membership of 141. Our increasing activities have been financed by sales and a large card party.

The by-laws of the Chapter are revised yearly to facilitate the handling of our increasing activities. For the first time, at the annual election of officers this year, the voting was done by mail. A printed ballot of the list of officers which were selected by the nominating committee composed of 5 members, two of whom being appointed by the Regent, and 3 elected by the Chapter. It proved to be a satisfactory and expeditious manner of conducting the election.

In the Americanization work of the Chapter, there are many branches of effort. It yearly finances the Christmas dinner in the open-air room of a school in the foreign-born district, and contributes to the Christmas party in the kindergarten room of two other schools whose pupils are mostly chil-

dren of foreigners. It also sends two foreign-born girls to camp for a week every summer. The December meeting each year carries out an Americanization program. Last December, 13 members of the Chapter entertained members and guests at a luncheon which was attended by over 100, eighteen of whom were foreign-born women, personal friends of the members of the Chapter. The speaker for the afternoon was the State Chairman of Americanization of the Michigan Society D. A. R. It has assisted by paying \$150 towards the salary of a home worker in the homes of foreign-born women.

In its historical work the Chapter is most active. It possesses an interesting collection of valuable antiques and relics; additions to the collection are made by non-members as well as by those belonging to the organization. The historical committee keeps its own scrapbook up to date, the Chapter scrapbook for the state society, a scrapbook of the city and county, and clippings are being preserved of state, national and patriotic interest for making others.

In June the Chapter celebrated its 31st birthday by giving a beautiful luncheon in honor of the newly installed Regent of Michigan, Mrs. Charles F. Bathrick who brought a message of uplift and enthusiasm to the many guests present.

Continental Congress last April was attended by eight members, the largest number ever present from the Chapter.

MABLE THORPE SMITH,  
Historian.

**Hannah Weston Chapter** (Machias, Maine) decorated a car for the field day celebration held here on August first. Mrs. L. W. Longfellow, a past regent of Hannah Weston Chapter, which is the most easterly chapter in the United States, furnished the car and material for the decorating. This



IDEALIZED PORTRAIT OF  
NARCISSA PRENTISS WHITMAN

was done in the colors of The National Society, blue and white. On the radiator was a fine reproduction of our insignia. Within the car rode six of the members, including the Regent, all of whom were dressed in Colonial costumes of black silk, lace kerchiefs, and beautiful white wigs. Although there were over fifty cars in the parade, this one of the Daughters received one of the prizes. It was very attractive, every detail being nicely carried out, and much credit is due the members of the Chapter at Machias.

ABBIE S. MACLAUCHLAN,  
Regent.

**Hannah Caldwell Chapter** (Davenport, Iowa) realized a cherished ambition, when they presented three boulders to the city.

The following program for the dedicatory exercises was held in the High School Auditorium, Sunday afternoon, February 12, 1928: Pledge of allegiance to the flag—in charge of the Boy Scouts, under the leadership of Mr. V. V. Allen. "America"—Music by Iowa Soldiers Orphans Home Band. Conductor, Mrs. Culbertson. Invocation—Dr. B. F. Martin of Edwards Congregational Church. Address—"Washington, Lincoln and Patriotism"—Col. D. M. King, U. S. A., Commandant at Rock Island Arsenal. Address—Mrs. C. G. Saunders, State Regent. Address—Mrs. L. S. Dorchester, State Chairman of Historical Spots. Short history of spots to be marked—Mr. Harry Downer. Presentation to city of boulders on behalf of Hannah Caldwell Chapter—Mrs. Edward H. Hall, regent. Acceptance on behalf of city—Mayor Louis Roddewig. Announcement of pilgrimage to unveil tablets. "Star Spangled Banner"—Music by Iowa Soldiers Orphans Home Band.

One boulder marks the site of the abutment of the first railroad bridge across the Mississippi River, built by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, finished and first used in April, 1856.

Another one on Credit Island, which was the scene of a battle in 1814 between British soldiers and Indians, under Lieut. Duncan Graham on one side and U. S. troops under Zachary Taylor on the other. The only battle ever fought with the British west of the Mississippi River.

The third is placed in Lindsay Park, to mark the location of Camp McClellan which was the principal rendezvous for assembling and training Iowa troops, before sending them by boat to their different commands in the South, during the Civil War.

The tablet at Credit Island was unveiled by Mrs. C. G. Saunders, State Regent. The one at the bridge by Mrs. L. S. Dorchester, State Chairman of Historical Spots, and that at Camp McClellan by Mrs. L. E. Shafer, Chairman of the local Historic Spots Committee.

ELIZABETH BARD BLAIR,  
Historian.

**La Grange de Lafayette Chapter** (La Grange, Ind.) was organized in March, 1923, with twelve members: we now have fifty-one enrolled. Meetings are held regularly on the second Monday of the month from September to June inclusive. From its organization it has fulfilled the national and state obligations. During the past two years it has adopted the budget system of the state.

We have sent Christmas boxes to the Ellis Island work, contributed to the Harrison Mansion, given a scholarship of \$150 to the Martha Berry School and paid for a chair in Constitution Hall in honor of the Organizing Regent, Mrs. Lillian M. Ganiard.

Since its organization the chapter has been represented at the State Conferences and three times at the Continental Congress. We are represented on State Committees by Mrs. Lillian M. Ganiard, who is State Chairman of the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial Committee. The chapter has had two regents, the Organizing Regent, Mrs. Carl S. Willard, having served for two years, and Mrs. Ganiard is now serving her second term.

A prize of \$5 is presented each year to the eighth-grade student of the county receiving the highest grade in American History.

On March fifteenth, 1928, the chapter celebrated its fifth birthday with a luncheon at which the State Regent, Mrs. Chas. W. Ross, and the Northern Director, Mrs. James B. Crankshaw, who is also the State Regent-elect, were the honor guests. Mrs. Ross and Mrs. Crankshaw gave inspiring addresses of great interest and helpfulness. A program was given on the following subjects, "Our Yesterdays," a history of the chapter by Mrs. Alta McClaskey, "Our Regents" by Mrs. Frank Atwood and "Visions" by Mrs. Ganiard.

As in the past our loyalty will be expressed by enthusiastic endeavor.

MARY SAMSON NICHOLS,

*Historian.*

**Ypsilanti Chapter** (Ypsilanti, Mich.). In August, 1928, there met in Detroit, Michigan, the National Order of Ahupa. This organization is made up of native Greeks or their descendants who have at least taken out their naturalization papers. Its first aim is "To promote and encourage

loyalty to the United States of America, allegiance to the Constitution and Traditions, and obedience to the laws of the land."

The word Ahupa is made from the initial letters of the name "American Hellenic Educational Progress Association."

At this convention was unveiled in Ypsilanti, August 29, 1928, a statue of General Demetrius Ypsilanti, the Greek Patriot, in whose honor the city was named. This statue was carved by the Greek sculptor Natis from Pantelic marble from the quarries which produced the Parthenon. From the stirring address and presentation by Dean Alfange of New York, President of the National Order of Ahupa, let me quote: "To you who, as General of the Greek armies, was the last to sheathe the sword, and in the famous battle of Petra shattered



A TRAIL HIGHWAY MARKER, MOUNTAIN CITY CHAPTER, TENNESSEE

the last of the Turkish armies in Greece, achieving by that great victory the success of Greek independence—to you the honored soldier, the good citizen—the Order of Ahepa, brothers of yours by blood, erects this high statue in the beautiful city which bears your name as a token of everlasting tribute to your memory and as the appreciation of your exemplary devotion and sacrifice.”

The memorial was chanted by Archbishop Damascianos, Corinth, Greece, who was in America to appeal to this organization in behalf of the people of stricken Corinth. At the close of the exercises the Star Spangled Banner was sung by an audience composed of thousands of naturalized Greek and other American citizens.

Shortly after the signal victory of General Demetrius Ypsilanti over the Turks by which Greek independence was gained, the residents of the settlement called “Woodruff’s Grove,” thirty miles west of Detroit, changed the name to Ypsilanti.

Because the Ypsilanti Chapter takes its name from that of the city, and in recognition of the high civic aims of the Order of Ahepa, the Chapter was honored by being invited to participate in the exercises. The Regent, Mrs. William H. Latham, Vice Regent, Mrs. Augusta Galley, and the Historian, Mrs. Theodore Lindquist, were honored guests on the platform. Mrs. Sidney W. Clarkson, State Historian, was also a guest.

PEARL HOWELL LINQUIST,

*Historian.*

**Kankakee Chapter** (Kankakee, Ill.) honored its early pioneers by erecting a boulder to their memory on Flag Day at Bourbonnais, a suburb of Kankakee, and one of the oldest towns of the state. An appropriate program, on which appeared representatives of the earliest families, preceded and followed the address of the Regent, Mrs. Ida S. Perry.

The tablet reads:

Dedicated to the memory of

Gordon Saltonstall Hubbard

Noel LeVasseur

Francois Bourbonnais

(early pioneers in the employ of the American Fur Trading Company who had a post near this site)

Father de Pontavise

First priest and religious teacher and to all pioneers whose indomitable

courage blazed the trail through the wilderness and led us into a glorious heritage.

Erected by Kankakee Chapter  
Daughters of the American Revolution  
1928

The tablet was the gift of Mr. J. C. Bohmker, whose wife is treasurer of the Chapter and was unveiled by Anna Sanborn, Eloise Thomas, daughters of Chapter members, and Yolanda Napoelelli, great granddaughter of Noel Le Vasseur, while Hamilton Wheeler and James Bohmker, sons of Chapter members, were flag bearers.

Gordon Saltonstall Hubbard, a descendant of Governor Saltonstall, a colonial governor of Connecticut, the grandson of two officers in the American Revolution, was born in Vermont in 1802, and later moved to Canada with his parents. He left his adopted home in the Canadian wilderness at the age of sixteen, to descend with the voyagers of the American Fur Trading Company through the waters traversed only a trifle over a century before by the explorers, La Salle and Tonty.

In Bourbonnais, he conducted a fur trading post. Later he established his home in Chicago and became identified with many of the first events in its history. Upon the corner of La Salle and South Water Streets he erected a large brick building, the first of its kind in the city. This was used as a warehouse. In one corner of this warehouse was the first bank of Chicago, a branch of the Illinois State Bank. As a representative of Vermillion County in Illinois General Assembly, 1832-1833, he introduced the bill for the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. The outcome of this legislation established the future of the great city of Chicago.

Noel Le Vasseur was the first white settler in Kankakee County. His house was the home and church of the early missionaries. As Government Agent for the Indian Reservations, he led to Council Bluffs large caravans of Indians who had sold their lands.

Father de Pontavise built the first log church in this county about 1840.

IDA S. PERRY,

*Ex-Regent.*

**Tierra Alta Chapter** (Los Angeles, Cal.). Activities began with a very delicious

breakfast served by the Ways and Means Committee in Sycamore Grove, where all enjoyed meeting after the summer vacation. The first regular meeting was held in the charming garden of Dr. Chapin, where, sitting under vines and roses, we heard of the charms of Hawaii, Mrs. Schorr giving much first-hand information of our country's neighbors in the Pacific Ocean, illustrated by pictures of that enchanted land. Interest in Americanization by one of our members, who is a teacher of foreign-born children in the public schools, essays and poems written by these children, were read as examples of their loyalty to their adopted country.

In January was our reciprocity meeting. Mrs. Shreve, our State Regent, was with us. She gave us a very comprehensive resumé of the aims of the National Society. Two reciprocity papers have been given during the year, one by Miss Hart, "Historical Novels and Poets of the Revolution," the other, "War—A Menace to Civilization," by Mrs. Reesor. "Old Ironsides" was shown and over 600 tickets were sold under the auspices of the Better Films Chairman.

A Colonial Exhibit and Tea at Mrs. Footes' netted the treasury a goodly sum. Dressed in costume, the ladies entertained in candle-lighted rooms. A paper on the Flag was part of the program.

We have met all the chapter obligations of the year and paid half the amount on foundation and \$87 towards our chair pledge.

Two luncheons were enjoyed, one in February and one in June, before the Installation of Officers, by our Past Vice-President General, Mrs. Cuttle.

SARA MERRILL,

Historian.

**Narcissa Prentiss Chapter** (Walla Walla, Wash.). Whitman College in 1926 had just built a new dormitory for girls, and had named it Narcissa Prentiss Hall in memory of the beautiful martyred wife of the man in whose memory the College itself was founded and named. The Narcissa Prentiss Chapter conceived the idea of giving a picture of Mrs. Whitman to the Hall as a perpetual inspiration to the girls there.

No portrait, not even a daguerreotype, of Mrs. Whitman was in existence, so the portrait must be the work of imagination, fired by loving interest, so the first difficulty

to be surmounted was the task of finding an artist equal to such an achievement. Through the happy suggestion of Mrs. William Sherman Walker the committee found such an artist in Mrs. Mary E. Allen of Fort Stevens, Washington, herself a D. A. R., a member of Marcus Whitman Chapter of Everett.

Mrs. Allen had a lock of Mrs. Whitman's golden hair, belonging to the College, and the lace collar and cuffs which are the treasures of different people and chapters in the state, as the sole tangible relics of Mrs. Whitman, to guide her in her work. For the actual woman she had only remarks in Mrs. Whitman's diary concerning her grey silk dress, her cameo brooch, her going forth to meet her husband on his return from a trip "with her hair fluffed a little about her face," from which to construct the portrayal of a living breathing woman. She did it wonderfully. Moreover, Mrs. Allen herself attended the unveiling and gave a little gem of a speech which took the audience with her through all the happy adventure of bringing into being this woman, this heroine of history and tragedy whose life, and now whose face, will always mean much to the girls of this western country who come to Whitman College.

After two tiny children had drawn aside the flags which veiled the portrait, there appeared suddenly from behind the piano a figure so like the portrait, from the crown of golden hair to the flowing folds of the grey silk dress, that the audience fairly gasped; and when Mary Catherine Breck, dressed to represent Mrs. Whitman, sang one or two of the hymns and songs which were favorites of Narcissa Prentiss, all present felt almost as if the portrait had indeed come to life.

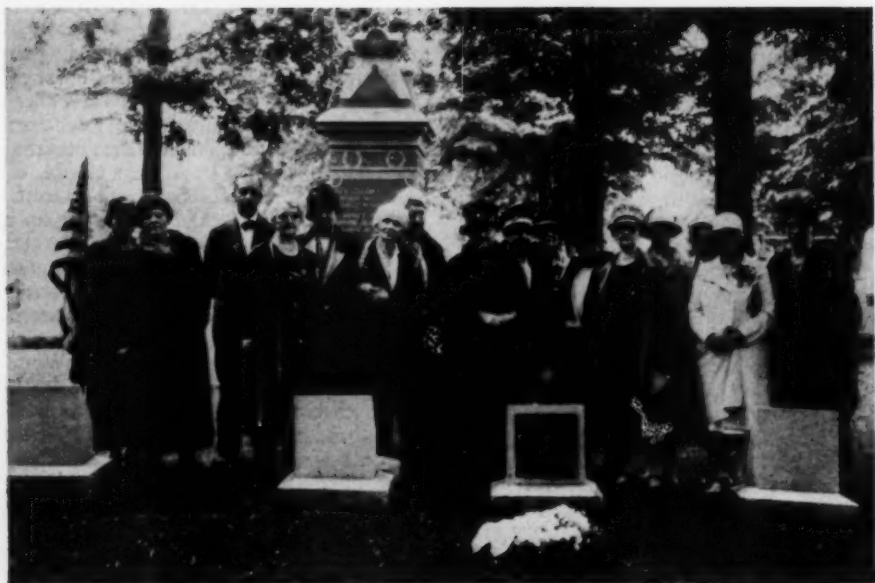
The portrait was presented to the College by the Acting Regent, Mrs. W. A. Bratton, in the absence of the Regent, Mrs. H. G. Thompson. It was received for the College by President Penrose. The Narcissa Prentiss Chapter has regarded the gift of this portrait in the light of a historic "marker" to consecrate anew this valley, the scene of the heroic labors of the Whitmans and this College named in their honor.

MARY SHIPMAN PENROSE,

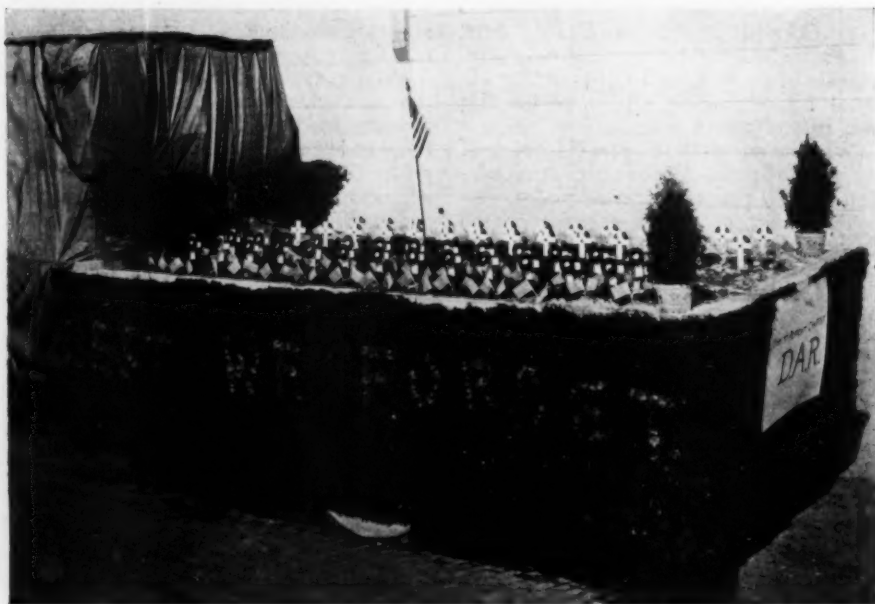
Regent.

**Brattleboro Chapter** (Brattleboro, Vt.) was organized Oct. 4, 1893, with 15 charter members, it is now the largest chapter in the





OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF CHI-NOSE-HEH-GEH CHAPTER, WARSAW N. Y.



PRIZE WINNING FLOAT IN ARMISTICE DAY PARADE. Entered by John McAlmont Chapter of Pine Bluff, Arkansas. Mrs. Catherine L. Greer was Chairman of The Committee and was assisted by Mrs. C. H. Triplett, Mrs. C. H. Bolinger, Mrs. O. W. Clark and Mrs. D. H. Saunders





MEMBERS OF LA GRANGE DE LAFAYETTE CHAPTER AND STATE OFFICERS ATTENDING LUNCHEON ON THE 5TH BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHAPTER



MEMBERS OF TIERRA ALTA CHAPTER LOS ANGELES, CALIF., AT A COLONIAL EXHIBIT AND TEA

State of Vermont, having upward of 185 members. In the 35 years of its existence it has ever been in the front ranks in progressive and patriotic work, both State and National. The Chapter has placed several markers on historical sites, each year placing official bronze markers on graves of Revolutionary soldiers, and keeping records of soldier's name, place of burial, service, and all data obtained; thus far some 250 markers have been placed. We have also placed several Governmental stones for those soldiers whose burial place could be positively identified.

The work during these last two years under the able leadership of Mrs. J. L. Stockwell, our Regent, has been particularly active and much has been accomplished, the Chapter having paid for ten chairs for Constitution Hall and also for several foundation stones, besides giving \$45 for a Vermont platform chair in honor of Mrs. Florence Gray Estey, Honorary Vice President General.

Incoming officers are Mrs. George Wilson, Regent; Mrs. Irving Crosier, Vice Regent; Mrs. Richard Averill, Recording Secretary, Mrs. Warner Thomas, Corresponding Secretary.

NETTIE POMEROY AKELEY,  
*Historian.*

**Mountain City Chapter** (Mountain City, Tenn.) conducted a service May 30 in honor of William Donnelly, early settler and soldier of War of 1812. After the ritual service, led by the Regent, the marker was unveiled by four great-great-grandchildren. An interesting history of William Donnelly was read by his great-granddaughter. Bugle calls and taps added to the impressiveness of the ceremony.

The Chapter was made custodian of a unique Boone Trail Highway Marker shaped like an Indian arrowhead with bas-relief tablet of Daniel Boone and relief map of the highway. Members furnished stones and Indian relics. Many different minerals are contained in the stones used. Ivy from Mount Vernon was planted at base of marker.

Two gold medals were awarded in oratorical contests. A colonial booth at county fair was arranged with open fireplace, spinning wheels and antique furnishings.

Several members were dressed in colonial costumes.

HARRIET MCDADE,  
*Regent.*

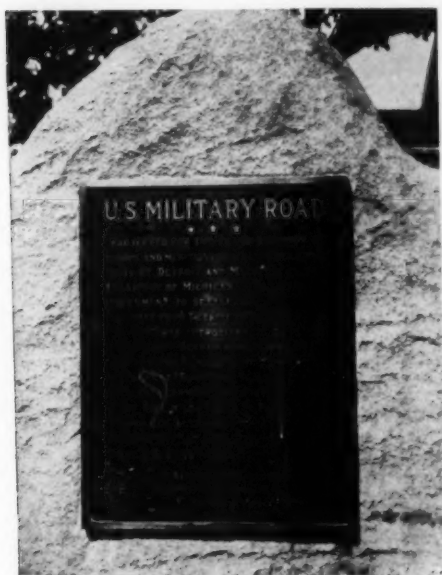
**Captain William Hendricks Chapter** (Marion, Ohio). Under the direction and leadership of Miss Emma Thompson, our Regent, our outstanding work has been the purchase of three chairs for Constitution Hall; one in honor of the late Mrs. Warren G. Harding, one in honor of Miss Fannie Harnit, and one in honor of Mrs. Frederick Hoberman.

At the December meeting, 1926, our Chapter was honored by a visit from our State Regent, Mrs. Herbert Backus. She gave a very interesting and instructive talk on the work of the organization. October 14, 1926, Mrs. Catherine Garvin Hoch, a 93 year old granddaughter of the American Revolution, became a member of our Chapter.

The celebration of Washington's birthday is an annual observance of the Chapter. In 1927 a Colonial Tea was given at the home of Mrs. George B. Scofield, the members of the Chapter attending in costume. February 22, 1928, a tea was given at the home of Mrs. Millard Hunt. Flag Day, 1927, was observed at a luncheon at the Country Club. Guests were entertained at this time. Our first Regent, Mrs. L. L. Strock, was present and gave a talk on the history of the Chapter.

Gratifying results are following a movement sponsored by the Chapter to restore an old cemetery located near the business section of Marion. Other societies and clubs are co-operating in this work. Our work in connection with proving the records of Revolutionary soldiers and locating and marking their graves is in the hands of a committee which this year has proved the record of David Potts. We have sent to Mrs. E. L. McClain, State Chairman of Revolutionary Relics, a grave tureen of Wedgewood belonging to the Kling family. This was given by Mrs. Frank Longshore, in honor of Mrs. Florence Kling Harding, her aunt.

As a Chapter we are happy in having a share in the education of children in mountain districts; in the helping of foreigners at Ellis Island; in the preserving and marking of historical spots of our country;



BOULDER ON DIXIE HIGHWAY ERECTED BY  
GENESEE CHAPTER

"in keeping alive the principles and ideals of the men and women who won our independence and founded our government," and all the wonderful work done by the National Society. Through these channels we hope to meet, in part, some of our obligations to our State and to our Country.

FYETTE JACOBY,  
*Historian.*

**Chi-nose-heh-geh Chapter** (Wyoming County, New York), was organized, in November, 1925, by Mrs. William E. Webster of Warsaw, who became our first regent. The Chapter has grown each year until now 43 members are enrolled. A year ago one of the oldest houses in the village was given to us for a Chapter House, and card parties have been given to raise money for repairs.

Last May our Chapter was represented at the Continental Congress by Mrs. Webster, our Regent, and by Mrs. M. J. Wilson and Mrs. Elmer E. Rowe. We have contributed to the Ellis Island Work, the Olive Whitmore memorial scholarship, the D. A. R. room in the Conference House, a chair in Constitutional Hall, etc.

On June 8, 1928, we unveiled and dedicated a bronze tablet on the grave of Mrs.

Caleb Fisher. This tablet bears the following inscription: "Mary Hosford, graduating from Oberlin College in 1841, was the first woman ever to receive the A. B. degree. Erected by Chi-nose-heh-geh Chapter D. A. R. 1928." The tablet having been draped with the Oberlin and American flags, was unveiled by Mrs. James E. Norton and Mrs. Elmer E. Charles. The memorial wreath was placed by Miss Emma A. Norton. The ritual of dedication was given by our regent, Mrs. William E. Webster, who presented the tablet to the village of Warsaw.

Mr. Charles Smallwood, the County Treasurer, accepted for the citizens. Mrs. George York, of Newark, spoke for the relatives, and Miss Frances J. Hosford of Oberlin, Ohio, Professor-emeritus of Latin at Oberlin College, responded for the college.

Previous to the ceremony at the grave a memorial service for this pioneer in education was held in the Presbyterian Church. Nearly two hundred were present, including interested friends from Buffalo, Albion, Batavia and other near-by cities.

At this service formal official greetings from the presidents of such prominent colleges as Wellesley, Vassar, Smith, Mt. Holyoke, Cornell, Elmira and many others,



STATUE OF GEN. YPSILANTI, THE GREEK PATRIOT  
UNVEILED AT YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN



JOHN RORER'S TOMB  
BEFORE RESTORATION



THE YOUNGEST GENERATION OF THE RORER FAMILY DECORATING  
THE GRAVE OF THEIR REVOLUTIONARY SIRE

were read by local graduates of these institutions.

But the chief feature of this memorial service was an address by Miss Frances J. Hosford, who was present as the official representative of Oberlin on this historic occasion. In her address Miss Hosford showed clearly the greatness of Mary Hosford's achievement, since in these early days it was considered presumptuous for a young woman to attempt the same course of study which the young men were pursuing.

It was a very inspiring service and Warsaw feels highly honored in having such a historic spot in its midst.

PEARL NETTLETON FISHER,

*Historian.*

**Old Yorke Road Chapter** (Philadelphia, Pa.). Market Square Presbyterian Burying Ground in Germantown, Philadelphia, was the scene of a patriotic ceremony on Saturday, May 12, 1928, when the official marking of the grave of "John Rorer," a Revolutionary soldier, who served with General Washington at Valley Forge, took place with an impressive ceremony under the auspices of the Old Yorke Road Chapter D. A. R.

The program was in charge of Mrs. Winfield Scott Sheard, Organizing Regent of the Chapter, who also read the D. A. R. Ritual. Among the several hundred people attending were a number of local regents, Mrs. Durham, Quaker City Chapter, Mrs. Buchey, Merion Chapter, Mrs. Irwin, Benjamin Rush Chapter, Mrs. Harry, Valley Forge Chapter, and Miss Worrell, Flag House Chapter, also many members and friends of the "Rorer" family and a few Chapter members.

Our esteemed and honored State Regent, Mrs. N. Howland Brown, gave an interesting talk on the work of the D. A. R. Chapters. Rev. Melville B. Gurley, pastor of the Market Square Presbyterian Church, gave a splendid historical address about this Colonial church and burying ground, both dating back to Revolutionary days, and "Troup 100" with their salute and taps gave a martial aspect to the service.

The marker placed by the Chapter was a beautiful bronze tablet, cemented into the white marble table over the grave. In the center was carved "The Spirit of '76," and around this the name "John Rorer" with dates of his birth and death and name and insignia of chapter. At the head of the grave floated the handsome silk American Flag, made by Mrs. W. S. Sheard and presented to the Old Yorke Road Chapter, and small flags were placed around the grave.

The program was compiled and arranged by Mrs. Florence T. Hunsberger, great-great-granddaughter of John Rorer.

John Rorer, a Revolutionary soldier, was born 1755 in Frankford, Phila., and when he was ten years old his father, Henry Rorer, purchased a large "plantation" in Oak Lane extending to Bristol and Shoemaker town, where still stands the "Rorer Homestead" on 5th St. below City Line; the deed for this ancestral homestead dates back to William Penn.

At the time of the Revolution during the winter of 1778-1779, while General Howe and his officers were living in luxury in Philadelphia, then the Capital, foraging troops were sent to the surrounding country in search of provisions, some stealing cattle



UNVEILING OF MARKER ON TOMB OF JOHN RORER  
Mrs. Hunsberger, Mrs. Sheard, Regent, Mrs. N. Howland Brown, State Regent, and Miss Worrell, Regent Flag House

from the Rorer homestead to supply beef for the British Army, while Washington and his men were starving and freezing at Valley Forge; during that same winter two American soldiers who were taken prisoners at the Battle of Germantown, escaped and hid in the springhouse of the "Homestead," later joining Washington's Army at Valley Forge; this springhouse still stands.

John Rorer fought in Captain Davis' Company of the 9th Pennsylvania under General Butler, who commanded the garrison at Forty-Fort, near Wilkes-Barre, at the time of the Wyoming Massacre, 1779.

He later married Margaret Young; his four sons and daughter lived in other colonial mansions still standing in Oak Lane. He attended Market Square Presbyterian Church, Church Lane and Germantown Avenue, where he was buried in 1824. The Rorer family donated ground for old Oak Lane Baptist Church and old Milestown Methodist Church on York Road.

The descendants of John Rorer, members of the Old Yorke Road Chapter, are Miss Hannah M. Rorer, Mrs. Helen Rorer Mingin and Mrs. Florence T. Hunsberger.

SARA W. SHEARD,  
Organizing Regent.

**Flag House Chapter** (Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.) as part of its work is locating

and marking the graves of the Revolutionary ancestors of its members.

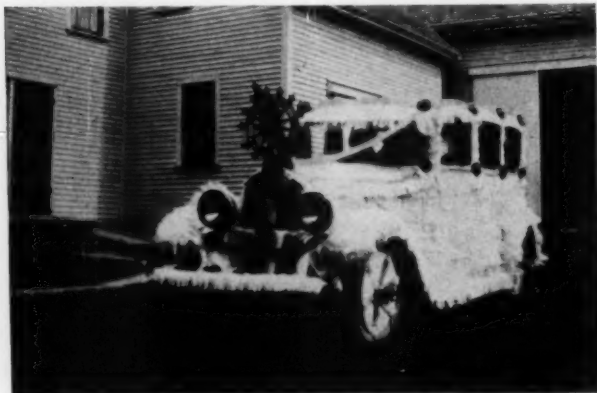
On June 26, 1926, the grave of John Rorer, ancestor of Mrs. Mary Reading Rorer Rowen, was marked by our chapter with a bronze insignia, Mrs. Rowen having located the grave for us. The tomb was in such a dilapidated condition that she personally asked John Rorer's descendants to contribute to its restoration.

It is a matter of family pride that records prove all of his brothers, Henry, George, Jacob, Joseph, and all of his brothers-in-law, Henry Young, Jacob Peekey, Frederick and Jacob Castor, served throughout the American Revolution.

He was born in Frankford, Philadelphia, at the corner of Adams and Penn Streets, the son of Heinrich Rorer, who, about the year 1762, purchased a plantation of 120 acres in Bristol Township, "Milestown," now Oak Lane. The homestead on this site is still standing on Fifth Street, west of City Line, and has been owned and occupied continuously by the Rorer family until recently, when the property passed out of their possession.

For many years he was Treasurer of the German Reformed Church, now the First Presbyterian Church, of Frankford and also acted in a like capacity for the Free Will





THIS PRIZE CAR was decorated by members of the Hannah Weston Chapter

Baptist Church, now the Church of the New Jerusalem, of Frankford and was a member of the German Reformed Church, now the Market Square Presbyterian Church, of Germantown, where he, his wife and family are buried.

On July 6, 1927, Maria Rorer Finney made the first contribution towards a fund to restore the tomb and for the care of the lot, and by November the work was completed and a bronze tablet erected to his memory. As winter weather was now at hand it was deemed advisable to postpone the dedication until May, 1928.

The dedication took place on May 12, 1928, when the Rev. Melville B. Gurley, minister of the Market Square Presbyterian Church, adjoining the graveyard, officiated at the interesting ceremonies. Mr. William R. Rorer read a paper prepared by Mrs. Rowen, and flags were placed about the tomb by 13 children, descendants of the Revolutionary hero: Clara Edwards, Arthur Byers, Jr., Ruth Byers, Charles Briggs, Ernest Briggs, Marjory Briggs, Virginia Briggs, Ruth Rorer, Dorothea Rorer, Naomi Rorer, Joseph Krager, Jr., George Kra-

ger, and Edward Krager.

Taps was sounded by George Dodson, trumpeter, Frankford American Legion Post 211.

EDNA RANDOLPH  
WORRELL, Regent.

**Ponca City Chapter** (Ponca City, Okla.) has erected a marker on the highway, twenty-five miles from Ponca City on the Kansas and Oklahoma state line, in commemoration of the "Opening of the Cherokee-Strip." This marker was unveiled September 16, 1928, by Miss Charlene

Handley and Tom B. Carson, Jr., in the presence of Mrs. Charles B. Handley, Regent of the Ponca City Chapter, Mrs. H. C. Ashby, State Regent, Mrs. R. R. Owens, State Historian and members of the Ponca City Chapter, with approximately two thousand guests present.

The bronze tablet, which is placed on a huge boulder, carries a super-imposition of a covered wagon headed south into Oklahoma. Many veterans, who made the run on that memorable day, September 16, 1893, were present at the unveiling of the marker,



BOULDER ON CREDIT ISLAND  
Presented to Davenport, Iowa, by Hannah Caldwell Chapter



and following is a resume of the vivid picture given by Miss Margaret Nix in the *Ponca City News*:

"At noon, September 16, 1893, one hundred thousand men and women were gathered upon the north and south boundaries of the Cherokee strip to participate in the 'free for all race' for homes. It was one of the greatest races that has ever taken place or ever will.

"The excitement was intense as every one impatiently waited for the pistol shot which a soldier was to fire as a signal to 'go' at exactly twelve o'clock. Everyone was watching the time, and there was much talking and laughing under the great nervous strain, when suddenly someone cried: 'There they go,' and to my dying day I shall not forget that long line of horsemen—some

mounted on thoroughbred racers, some on less fleet but sure-footed cow ponies—wagons, buggies, carts, running gears of wagons, every conceivable sort of conveyance, as they went over the hill with flags flying and hoofs clattering. As far as the eye could see both east and west, was a seething mass of humanity with nothing but a cloud of dust behind—a race which would bring fortune and happiness to some, disappointment and suffering to others.

"To have lived in Oklahoma then is to appreciate the beautiful homes we now see in this great state, whose growth and development have surpassed all records—astonished the world."

(Mrs. H. C.) RUTH L. ASHBY,  
State Regent.



## D. A. R. Movie Guide

THE following films are recommended by the National Chairman Better Films Committee, Mrs. Newton D. Chapman.

*Adoration*—First National—Another story of the Russian Revolution. Romance of royal refugees. Adults.

*The Banton Cowboy*—FBO—A western primarily for the children, featuring the boy hero, Buzz Barton.

*Four Devils*—Fox—An appealing love story of two young acrobats. For everyone.

*Fangs*—Carl von der Van—Remarkable animal film. Especially enjoyable for older children and adults.

*Flight of the Southern Cross*—Allen Hancock—Picture log of the record breaking flight of Smith and Ulm, Australian aces. Family.

*The Melody of Love*—Universal—War story replete with dialogue and singing sequences. Grown-ups.

*Mother O' Mine*—Zakoro—The eventual love of a young boy for his step-mother. Everyone.

*The Night Bird*—Universal—Reginald Denny in another splendid comedy containing plenty of action which will please the kiddies.

*On Trial*—Warner—Pauline Frederick in an all "talkie" murder mystery story. Fine for adults.

*Revenge*—Metro—An exceptional portrayal of gypsy life. Features Dolores Del Rio. General audience.

*Show People*—Metro—Burlesque on Hollywood with the inimitable Marian Davies and William Haines. All ages.

*The Viking*—Technicolor—An historical picture highly recommended for Junior matinees.

*The Woman from Moscow*—Paramount—Pola Negri as the Russian Fedora. Splendid acting. Adults.

"Your Flag and My Flag," the trailer—which shows a boy and girl pledging allegiance to the flag and the proper salute as endorsed by the D. A. R. and 67 other national organizations, is now available. The prints cost \$10.00 each and may be ordered directly from Mr. Carlyle Ellis, 130 West 46th Street, New York City.

# GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

HAMPTON COURTS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Name and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
  2. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
  3. All queries must be short and to the point.
  4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
  5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.
- All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

## ABSTRACTS OF WILLS

HOLMES, GEORGE.—Duplin County, North Carolina. Will dated 10 October 1790 prob January Term 1791. Record Will Book "A" page 223. Mentions wife Head? also ten children but the names of only the following five are given. Chil: son Hardy, Frederick, Wm., George, John.

HOLMES, EDWARD.—Duplin County, North Carolina. Will dated 11 January 1761, prob 23 March 1761. Recorded Will Book "A" page 466. Mentions daughters Mary and Dorothy. Son John. Brother Gabriel.

WHITFIELD, JOSEPH.—Duplin County, North Carolina. Will dated 11 February 1835 probated April Term 1835. Recorded Will Book No. 1, page 64. Mentions wife Mary. Sons Joseph, William, Bryan, Henry, son John's children, son Timothy's children. Daughters Elizabeth Outlaw, Hester Grady, Sallie, Charity Loftin and Rachel.

WHITEHEAD, WILLIAM.—Halifax County, North Carolina. Will dated April 1765. Recorded Book No. 1, page 162. Mentions children Arthur, Cullen, Lewis, Sarah, Merritt, Abby Whitehead, Martha, Rachel, Rebecca, Temperance and Priscilla Whitehead.

BONEY, JACOB.—Duplin County, North Carolina. Will dated 15 August 1761. Recorded Book "A" page 61. Mentions wife, no name given. "My children" Son Jacob. Youngest child John. "Oldest son" Execs John Brock and David Joanes. Witnesses John Cook and William McCanne.

KING, HENRY.—Duplin County, North Carolina. Will dated 19 November 1762.

Mentions wife Ann King. Sons Henry, Steven and Charles. Daughter Mary King. Land that "I bought of Mr. Alexander McColler lying on Bacon Ridge Swamp." Execs, wife Ann; Mikel King and Abraham Herrin. Witnesses John Yarbrough, John King, and James Yarbrough. Date of probate not given but Will is recorded Will Book "A" page 260.

O'DANIEL, ALEXANDER.—Duplin County, North Carolina. Will probated April Term 1816. Recorded Book "A" page 370. Mentions wife Ann. Son William, daughter Charity. "Until my youngest son comes of age to be twenty one years old" "All my children" Execs James Pearsell and Owen O'Daniel. Witnesses O. O'Daniel and Charity Herring.

PARISH, WILLIAM.—Duplin County, North Carolina. Wife Ann. Children Thomas, William, Jeremiah, Henry, Edward, Charles, Judith, Sarah, Nanny and John Parish. Execs. wife and son John Parrish. Witnesses Joseph K. Hickson, Elijah Slocomb and Eleanor Hickson. Registered by John Dickson Regr. March 22 1761 Liber C, folio 99. Book "A" page 385. Will dated 1 May 1759.

McCAULEY, JOHN.—Hempfield Twp. Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. Will dated 1 April 1833. Mentions Daughter Priscilla intermarried with Peter Baker; Nancy intermarried with George Baker; and Mary intermarried with Edward Henry. Execs William H. King and Peter Row. Witnesses John F. Beaver and Thomas Henry.

CLARK, DANIEL.—Bladen County, North Carolina. Will dated 21 April 1854. Recorded Book No. 1 page 240. Mentions wife Flora. Children Dougale Clark, Nancy Smith, Neil Clark, Isabelle, Christine, Mary and Emmaline Clark.

BRYAN, EDWARD.—Will 1761. Ref: Deed Book Bertie County, North Carolina. Mentions wife Martha. Children Mary, Martha, Elizabeth, Ann, Sarah, Thomas and Jennet.

SLOAN, DAVID.—Duplin County, North Carolina. Will dated 1 February 1784 probated July Term 1785. Recorded Book "A" page 447. Mentions wife Margaret. Oldest son John. Children David, Gibson, Margrat, Susanna, Polly Brock, Execs: Margrat Sloan, Lewis Brock and David Sloan. Witnesses Robert Ston; Jacob Bavrit; William McCanne.

SLOAN, DAVID. — Duplin County, North Carolina. Noncupative Will. 8 January 1801. Recorded Book "A". Wife Eleanor. Children Dickson and Cassandra Sloan "My lands in the State of Tennessee patented by James Middleton and Daniel Williams. Execs James Mathis and Andrew Thally. Will written a few minutes before the death of David Sloan when he attempted to sign it he fainted and died.

SLOAN, DAVID.—Duplin County, North Carolina. Will dated 3 October 1820 Probated October Term 1820. Recorded Book "A" page 425. Mentions wife Nancy. Eldest son David and "rest of my family." Granddaughter Sussey Powell property to be deducted from John Powell's share. Execs wife Nancy and son David. Witnesses Samuel Evans and Jacob Wells, Jr.

ROUSE, PHILLIP.—Duplin County, North Carolina. Will dated 10 October 1784. Probated October Term 1784. Recorded Book "A" page 415. Mentions son Martain and youngest daughter Elizabeth Rouse. On back of will are mentioned Prissellah Murphy and Barbary Shepard, no relationship mentioned. Witnesses Ephraim and Adonijah Garrason.

ROUSE, GEORGE.—Duplin County, North Carolina. Will dated 11 February 1810 proved April Term 1810 Recorded Will Book "A" page 418. Mentions wife Rhoda Nathan's son David (Nathan was probably a son) Three younger sons George, Ruban and David. Execs John Carre and John Gilman. Witnesses James Allen and James

Harrel. Both George and Rhoda sign the Will by mark.

POWELL, PATRICK. — Duplin County, North Carolina. Will dated 22 July 1769. Date of probate not given. Recorded Book "A" page 388. Mentions wife Mary Magdilene. Oldest son George Powell. "My four childering now in being and likewise the child that my wife is now big of" Execs wife Mary Magdilene and Alexander Holden. Overseer and "garden" of children Robert Dickson. Witnesses John Dickson, Charles Ward and Richard Miller. Note signed by John Dickson and dated 2 August 1769 refers to changing of wife's name from Leeny Powell to Mary Magdilene Powell in the will. Witness A. Routledge.

ROUTLEDGE, THOMAS, SR.—Duplin County, North Carolina. in 73rd year. Will dated 10 August 1801. Probated October Term 1801. Recorded Book "A" page 411. Mentions Thomas Routledge (son) 1108 acres of land on Duck River in State of Tennessee. One third of said land to be given John Dickson of Cumberland Co. North Carolina for locating and surveying said land. Dr. Wm. Dickson is empowered to sell said land. Grandson Thomas, son of son Thomas Routledge. Granddaughter Catharine Routledge. Daughter Sarah Leddon. Execs son Thomas & stepsons James & Edward Pearsall. Wit; Andrew McIntire, James Gillespie & J. Wilkinson.

## ANSWERS

12960. GROFF.—Hans Groff who came from Holland 1696 had the following children: Peter, David, John, Daniel, Marcus and Samuel. David married—Moyer and died aged 62 yrs. His wife lived to be 92 yrs. old. Their son David married Barbara Hirst and built the house in West Earl Twp. where Levi Groff later resided. Harris' "Lancaster County Biographical History" Another Lancaster Co., Hans Groff whose will was probated 1758, left children Elizabeth, Catharine, Matthias, Christina, John, Jacob, George and Peter. Still another Hans Groff whose will was proved 7 May 1746 left children; Jacob, Peter, Samuel, Matteus, Daniel John, David, Hannah, Fronica and Mary. Also a brother Martin. Write for further information to Jane Crist Rupp, Hillsboro, Kansas.

13016. BALL - GRAHAM. — The name sought is Ball. Mary, daughter of Col William Ball of Lancaster County, Va. and his wife Lettice Lee, married 1st 2 March 1765, her relative John Ball and they resided for a time in Fauquier County, She married 2nd Reginald Graham. Her mother Lettice, was the daughter of Henry Lee and his wife Mary Bland. Will M. E. G. please write to me.—Rev. B. L. Ansell. 24 Minghong Road, Shanghai, China.

10026. HUNTINGTON. — Two of the daughters of Solomon Huntington, uncle of the Signer, married Tinkers. Lydia married Elihu Tinker and Mary married Capt Nehemiah Tinker. Elisha, son of Lydia Huntington & Elihu Tinker born 3 Oct 1766 died 23 June 1842. He married Lydia Sheppard who died 25 February 1850 in the 79th year of her age. Their dau Adaline Sarah Tinker born 10 April 1826 at Bedford Mass. married — Johnson. Will be glad to correspond with anyone having information of this family, especially in regard to Revolutionary records.—Miss Pearl Rebecca Roberts 728 S. Washington Avenue. Hobart, Oklahoma.

12942. ALLISON.—The record of Robert Allison and his family, who once resided in Campus Martins, Marietta, Ohio, also the places of residence of his descendants in 1893 may be found in "The History of the Allison Family" published by Damrell & Upham, Boston, Mass.—V. M. Allison! 79 N. Park Ave. Columbus, Ohio.

13022. ROGERS.—In New England Historical and Genealogical Register vols April & July 1851 and Oct 1858, you will find the Memoir of the Family of Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, ancestor and descendants.—Mrs. Hugh H. Rainey. 2460 Davidson Ave. New York City, N. Y.

13022. ROGERS. — Rev. John Rogers 1630-1684, son of Rev. Nathaniel and wife Margaret Crane, married Elizabeth Denison who died in Ipswich, Mass 13 June 1723 aged 82 yrs. Their children were Elizabeth b at Ipswich 3 February 1661 married 23 November 1681 Hon John Appleton; Margaret b at Ipswich 18 Feb. 1664 married 1st 28 Dec 1682 Capt. Thomas Berry; mar 2nd 25 November 1697 Rev. & Hon. John Leverett; Rev. John Rogers b at Ipswich 7 July 1666 married 4 March 1691 Martha

Whittingham; Dr. Daniel b at Ipswich 25 September 1667 married Sarah Appleton; Rev. Nathaniel b at Ipswich 22 February 1669 married Sarah Purkiss. He died 13 Oct. 1723; Patience b at Ipswich 1676 married 15 April 1696 Mr. Benjamin Marston. Merchant. Ref: Memoir of Rev. Nathaniel Rogers and Family, also from an old Rogers Bible brought from New Eng. in 1814 by Zenas Rogers a desc of John & Eliz. Rogers. Would be glad to correspond.—Miss Nellie E. Jones. 85 South Lake St. North East, Penna.

13024. FROMAN-HITE. — Your inquiry asks for information of Paul Froman son-in-law of Isaac Hite. My infor gives Paul Froman as son-in-law of Hans Jost Hite the first settler of the Shanandoah Valley. Consult Cartmell's History of the Shenandoah Valley. Jost Hite married Anna Maria Dubois in Germany and their children were Mary who married George Bowman; Eliz. who married Paul Froman; Margaret married Jacob Christman; Col John married Sara Eltinge he was born 1710 & was Colonel in French & Indian Wars. The children of Paul & Eliz. Hite Froman were Sara Jane b 15 Nov 1732 d 1750; John Paul b 16 Oct. 1734 married Miss Cartmell & removed to Ky.; Maria Christina b 1 March 1736 mar abt 1752 John Overall; Eliz. b 8 May 1738 mar Nathaniel Cartmell; Jacob removed to Ky. & was a member of Ky Convention 1792. John & Maria Christina Froman Overall had children John, William, Nathaniel, Robert, Mary, Nancy and Christina. Only John remained in Virginia the others going to Tennessee. Will be glad to correspond in hopes of perfecting data on these families.—Mrs. W. B. McGee. 320 South Royal St. Jackson, Tenn.

WARREN.—Aaron Warren was born in Murray & is the 4th gen of that name. He was a native of Vermont & a Captain in Rev. and also served in War of 1812. He removed from Vt. to Orleans Co. N. Y. 1814 & took up a tract of land near Balcon's Mills. He died in Murray in 1849 aged eighty-nine years. His children were Joel, George, David, Aaron and Polly who married a Mr. Palmer, & removed to Michigan. Joel & George settled in Michigan also.—Mrs. Clarence A. Cutler. Burr Oak. Michigan.

# QUERIES

(a) CARR.—Wanted dates of b, mar & d & maiden name of wife of Henry Carr of South Branch of the Potomac in Va. He fought in the French & Indian Wars in 1758. Did he have son J. Carr who mar abt 1785 Mary Harper?

(b) DICE.—Wanted given name & parentage of ——— Dice who mar in south Ga. abt the time of the Rev. Martin Peterson of Chimney Rock, Va.

(c) MAXWELL.—Wm. Maxwell of Goose Neck, Va. mar Miss McLean of nr Uniontown Pa. abt 1790. Would like to corres with their desc.—J. M. H.

13037. CROWLEY.—Wanted infor & proof of Rev service of Miles Crowley who emig. from Ireland. Was twice wounded in battle of Brandywine. He mar Ann Porter of Downingtown, Pa. Their son Henry b 9 Jan 1783 d 12 Jan 1865 at Marshalltown, Chester Co., Pa. Mar Eliz Wilson.

(a) WHEELER-WILKINSON-SCARFF. Wanted Rev. ances of the following: Ezekiel Wheeler mar Sarah Wilkinson; Abel Wilkinson mar Sarah Scarff b in Md.; Nicholas Wheeler mar Drucilla Johnston. These fams lived in Md & Va.—D. B. C.

13038. MUFFLY.—Would like to corres with desc of Nicholas, Peter & Henry Muffly also of Catherine Regina Wana-maker & Julia Walker Muffly.

(a) STEELE.—Wanted ances of Robert Steele who mar in Pa. in 1812 Rebecca Dunlop McClanahan.

(b) DYKES.—Would like to corres with desc of Wm. Dykes who came to Amer in 1760. Desc lived in N. Car. & Tenn.

(c) KILGORE.—Wanted Rev. rec, dates of b, mar & d, names of wife & chil of Major Robert Kilgore of Pa.—E. D. B.

13039. JONES.—Wanted ances of Thomas Jones b 1793, mar in Frederick, Md. Mary (Polly) Sweadnor in 1820.—E. B.

13040. FLETCHER.—Wanted Rev ances of Rachel Fletcher who mar abt 1788 Amos Joy. Joy Family History says she was of Dunstable, Mass.—A. C. R.

13044. STEUART-LOUDERMILCH. Wanted Rev ances with proof of service of James Steuart ; also of his wife Eliz. Loudermilch. They were mar in Pa., moved to Bealsville, Ohio in 1804. Their chil were John, Jacob, James, Peter, Wm., George, Noah, Eliz.

Porter, Kathryn, Carnahan, Mary (Polly Williams) Sarah b 16 Apr 1808 mar Lewis Balding, in Woodfield, Monroe Co., O. & d 12 Aug 1890 in Morgan Co., Ohio.

(a) BALDING-HOLLISTER. Lewis Balding b 3 Nov 1803, Albany, N. Y. mar at Woodsfield, Monroe Co., O. Sarah Steuart & d 2 Dec 1892. He was the son of Henry Balding of N. Y. & his w Belinda Hollister. Their other chil were Jackson, Wm., Alfred, Minerva (Mrs. Harry Okey) Jeanette (Mrs. John Johnson), Eliz. (Mrs. John Ames) Wanted parentage of Belinda Hollister & also of Henry Balding & proof of Rev rec in either line.—A. B. McK.

13045. PEET. Wanted parentage of Laura Peet of Sheffield, Mass who mar in Winsted, Conn. William Westlake b 18 Mch 1780. Wanted also places of her b & d.

(a) WHITE.—Wanted parentage of Edward White who d 27 Nov 1815 at Shippensburg Franklin Co., Pa. He mar Peggy Rogers at Brandywine, (Manor) Chester Co., Pa.—G. R.

13046. HOLDEN.—Wanted ances of Sarah Holden Graden, widow, who mar Benj. Hargrove at Warsaw Ky. abt 1822. They later removed to Greensburg, Ind.—L. M. L.

13047. RANSOME. — Wanted infor of ances of Eliz. Ransome who mar William Plummer, & lived in Tenn. Was prob b in Va.

(a) GEDDY.—Wanted parentage & any infor of Ann Gedy who mar Robert Fenner in N. Car.

(b) SAUNDERS.—Have will of Peter Hyde Saunders of Va. Wanted ances of his wife Mary Sparrell & also rec of his Rev services.

(c) THOMPSON.—Wanted ances of Martha Thompson of Va. who mar Robert Hays of N. Car.

13048. CAMPBELL.—Wanted Rev rec with proof of same, of James Campbell of Augusta Co., Va. His will prob at Wellsburg, Brook Co. Va. 1804, wife Patience. Children James, John d 1773, Robert, Alexander, Archibald, Ann Capes and Margaret Langfill (Lankford, Langford)

(a) MONTGOMERY. — Wanted ances of Jane, Katharine, Mary and Martha Montgomery, sisters. Jane mar Henry Craig, Katherine mar Thomas Sweney, Mary mar William Vance and Martha mar — Wilson. The first three moved to Allegheny Co., Pa. in 1796 according to deed on record in Pittsburgh, Pa. Wills of their three husbands



were probated in Pittsburgh. Jane Craig's will is on file at Beaver, Pa. & lists here sisters Mary Vance, Katherine Sweeney, Martha Wilson and a brother-in-law Richard Clark. They were born in York Co., Pa. or Harford Co., Md. Want all infor possible.—F. E. L.

13049. ROBINSON-MILLARD. — Wanted parentage with ances of each, of Huldah Millard who mar 1772 Issachar Robinson, Rev. sol. b Pittstown, N. Y. abt 1753 d 1833 Otisco, N. Y. Their chil were Daniel b 1778, Nathaniel b 1780, Issachar b 1787, Millard b 1792, Huldah E., b 1794, Solomon b 1796 and Hannah b 1797.

(a) DICKINSON-SHERMAN. — Wanted gen of John Dickinson b 1786 Hampden Co., Mass & d 1847. He mar 1810 Hannah Sherman b 1786 d 1882, wanted her parentage also. Their chil were Harvey E. b 1811, Daniel S. b 1813, Charles M. b 1816, William L. b 1818 & Mary L. b 1821.

(b) MORRIS-HUDSON. — Wanted any infor of Caleb Morris who was M. E. Circuit Rider Minister, b Saratoga Co., N. Y. & d Lee Co., Ill. 1842 aged abt 75 yrs. Said to have lived in Pompey & Otisco, N. Y. Wanted also infor of his wife Mary dau of Wm. Hudson who d 1799.—H. C. W.

13050. ENSIGN. — Wanted parentage & places of b & mar of Betsy (Elizabeth) Ensign b 1794 mar 1815 Samuel Dickinson b 16 April 1797.

(a) WALKER. — Wanted date & place of mar & Rev rec of John Walker of Maryland said to have been a scout for Gen'l Washington. He mar Hannah Carroll & had dau Hannah who mar Jesse Brown. They lived in "New Purchase" on Tugaloo River.—G. C. P.

13051. RABURN-MARTIN. — Wanted given name & gen of — Martin who mar — Carhorn or Carthorn, an Irish girl, and had dau Arminta Martin who mar Hodge Raburn prob in Burke Co., N. Car. Hodge Raburn was sent to N. Car. Legislature from three

different counties & was called Colonel. Had he Rev. rec?—M. O. D.

13052. CLAIBORNE - LIPSCOMBE. — Nathaniel Claiborne of Va. mar Jane, dau of Wm. Cole & Mary Roscow. They had two sons (whose lines have been traced) and five daus, one of whom mar a Leigh & another mar a Gregory. Wanted the names of the other three daus & whom they mar. Was one Eliza & did she mar Ambrose Lipscombe, a Rev sol? They had a son Spottswood Lipscombe b 4 Dec 1778 in Hanover Co., Va. & mar in Md 6 July 1799 Eliz. Smith Pendleton b 1782 d 1861, dau of John & Mary Smith Pendleton of Richmond. Would like also Smith & Pendleton gen.—J. B. N.

13053. WEST. — Wanted parentage, name of wife & date of mar of George West Major, Va. Militia, Sworn 11 May 1778 (McAllister's Virginia Militia, section 269, Loudoun Co.) He removed to Ohio abt 1804 settling on 1000 a tract, Va. Mil Dist.—E. B. G.

13054. BASSETT. — Wanted names of chil, & whom they married, of Michael Bassett of Hillsdale, N. Y. who served in the Albany County Militia, 12th Reg't in Rev.—C. H. C.

13055. HUTCHINS. — Wanted dates of b, d & mar of Capt Wm. Hutchins of Major Ethan Allan's Detachment in Rev. war. Wanted also names of his wife & chil with their dates of b. He lived nr Bennington, Vt.—L. T. A.

13056. EBY. — Wanted dates of b, d & mar of David Davis Eby, son of — Eby & Maggie Davis, names of his w & chil. He removed from Lancaster, Pa. to Va. & there served in Rev. Later removed to Canton, O. with his sons & died.

(a) SMITH. — Wanted parentage of Martha Smith who mar 10 Feb 1724 Josiah Stevens of Killingworth. Their dau Lydia b 27 Apr 1725 mar Samuel Pierson of Killingworth, Conn. Was Josiah Stevens Martha's 2nd husband?—M. G. H. E.



# D. A. R. State Membership

STATES	Number of Chapters	Membership as of October 31, 1928		Changes since report as of September 30, 1928			
				Chapters		Members	
		Chapter	Total	Gain	Loss	Gain	Loss
Alabama.....	36	1,006	1,655	.....	.....	15	.....
Alaska.....	1	32	34	.....	.....	2	.....
Arizona.....	6	282	305	.....	.....	13	.....
Arkansas.....	18	883	919	.....	.....	4	.....
California.....	73	4,806	5,345	1	.....	70	.....
Canal Zone**.....	1	29	33	.....	.....	1	.....
Colorado.....	36	2,477	2,564	.....	.....	41	.....
Connecticut.....	53	6,799	6,862	.....	.....	55	.....
Cuba.....	1	31	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	4	188	189	.....	.....	8	.....
District of Columbia.....	60	3,633	3,824	.....	.....	50	.....
Florida.....	30	1,791	1,881	1	.....	37	.....
Georgia.....	96	5,150	5,229	.....	.....	49	.....
Hawaiian Islands.....	2	156	162	.....	.....	6	.....
Idaho.....	10	488	494	.....	.....	5	.....
Illinois.....	104	9,163	9,543	.....	.....	103	.....
Indiana.....	84	6,102	6,205	1	.....	136	.....
Iowa.....	106	5,967	6,146	1	.....	67	.....
Kansas.....	42	2,642	2,756	3	.....	51	.....
Kentucky.....	50	2,792	2,829	.....	.....	54	.....
Louisiana.....	13	810	838	.....	.....	24	.....
Maine.....	36	2,407	2,423	.....	.....	26	.....
Maryland.....	25	1,481	1,541	.....	.....	7	.....
Massachusetts.....	106	8,561	8,756	.....	.....	68	.....
Michigan.....	60	5,121	5,241	.....	.....	41	.....
Minnesota.....	52	2,759	2,817	1	.....	34	.....
Mississippi.....	29	1,308	1,387	.....	.....	36	.....
Missouri.....	85	5,675	5,801	.....	.....	68	.....
Montana.....	12	681	707	.....	.....	13	.....
Nebraska.....	50	2,711	2,781	1	.....	28	.....
Nevada.....	1	40	41	.....	.....	1	.....
New Hampshire.....	36	2,391	2,414	.....	.....	18	.....
New Jersey.....	60	4,590	4,804	2	.....	94	.....
New Mexico.....	5	283	293	.....	.....	11	.....
New York.....	169	17,244	17,850	.....	.....	130	.....
North Carolina.....	54	2,615	2,734	.....	.....	53	.....
North Dakota.....	9	395	404	.....	.....	4	.....
Ohio.....	109	9,005	9,204	1	.....	115	.....
Oklahoma.....	31	1,603	1,682	.....	.....	27	.....
Oregon.....	21	1,405	1,424	.....	.....	22	.....
Pennsylvania.....	117	12,177	12,435	.....	.....	156	.....
Philippine Islands.....	1	36	41	.....	.....	0	.....
Rhode Island.....	16	1,494	1,516	.....	.....	3	.....
South Carolina.....	62	2,758	2,789	.....	.....	27	.....
South Dakota.....	12	569	604	.....	.....	9	.....
Tennessee.....	44	2,652	2,709	.....	.....	27	.....
Texas.....	56	3,665	3,799	.....	.....	59	.....
Utah.....	2	250	257	.....	.....	.....	1
Vermont.....	33	2,192	2,212	1	.....	31	.....
Virginia.....	65	3,212	3,298	1	.....	50	.....
Washington.....	42	2,392	2,454	.....	.....	13	.....
West Virginia.....	31	2,135	2,196	1	.....	40	.....
Wisconsin.....	43	2,715	2,790	.....	.....	27	.....
Wyoming.....	9	367	378	.....	.....	5	.....
**Foreign: China 43 England 54 France 33	3	130	176	.....	.....	6	.....
Totals.....	2,312	162,846	167,806*	15	.....	2,040	1

\* At Large Membership, 4,960.

\*\* Canal Zone taken from Foreign.

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